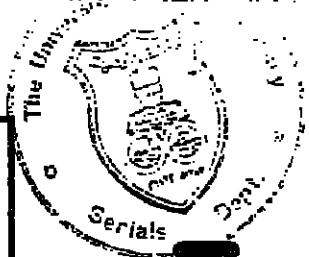


## Arafat criticises France

PARIS, Jan. 30 (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat today criticised the attitude of France's Socialist government towards the Middle East and suggested that a planned visit to Israel by President François Mitterrand was badly timed. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief told French television he regretted France's decision to abstain in a U.N. Security Council vote on Jan. 20 on whether to impose sanctions on Israel for its annexation of the Golan Heights. "It is the first time that the French government and the French people begin to speak a lot about principles but do nothing on the ground," he said. Asked for his views on Mr. Mitterrand's trip, due in early March, Mr. Arafat said: "I will have to ask all of the French people about it."



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تلغراف سياسي مستقل عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



## Cheysson returns to Paris

PARIS, Jan. 30 (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson returned to Paris today after a 24-hour visit to Algeria which informed sources said was aimed at settling a two-year disagreement over natural gas prices. Mr. Cheysson flew to Algiers unexpectedly yesterday, and the sources said his purpose was to try to sort out details which held up a price settlement in talks in Paris last Tuesday between the two state gas authorities, Sonatrach of Algeria and Gaz de France. A spokesman for Mr. Cheysson's ministry confirmed his return but was unable to comment on the nature of his trip or the progress of the gas negotiations. Mr. Cheysson agreed with Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammad Seddik Benyahia last month that a deal on a new natural gas price should be concluded by the end of this month.

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## Moroccan envoy visits Baghdad

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (R) — A personal envoy of King Hassan of Morocco arrived in Baghdad late last night with a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi News Agency reported today. The message, carried by the minister of religious endowments and Islamic affairs, Hachemi Filali, dealt with bilateral relations and means of strengthening them, the agency said.

## Groups protest annexation

TEL AVIV, Israel, Jan. 30 (R) — A group of Israeli Jews, Arabs and Druze, including some members of the Communist Party, demonstrated near the Syrian border today against Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. The demonstrators, who carried placards denouncing the annexation and calling for Middle East peace, stood on a hillside near Majdal Shams, the major Arab village in Golan, at a point overlooking the Syrian and Lebanese borders. They left quietly when ordered to do so by the police and there were no incidents.

## Schmidt rules out resignation

HANOVER, West Germany, Jan. 30 (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today he did not want to resign, but he warned the ruling coalition that a government could not have a number of leaders. The chancellor was speaking at a meeting of his Social Democratic Party (SPD) in Hanover a day after SPD parliamentary leader Herbert Wehner spotted him, saying he could no longer be counted on if the government failed to agree on a programme to combat unemployment. Mr. Schmidt said today his Left-Liberal coalition had been given a four-year mandate in the October 1980 general election to continue its policies for peace and internal and social harmony. "All right, I say, please stand by it. I say it to both (coalition) sides. Stand by it, if you please, because you were not given this commission to juggle with it," Mr. Schmidt said.

## Genscher calls for convincing policy

DAVOS, Switzerland, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called on the West last night to pursue attempts at détente while continuing to strive for a realistic arms policy gauged to the Soviet arms buildup. Addressing politicians and international business figures on the second day of the European Management Forum, Mr. Genscher urged the West to aim for military equilibrium with the Soviet Union. It should be made clear to Soviet delegates in Geneva for talks on reducing intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, that the West will implement plans to upgrade its arsenal on the continent if negotiations fail, Mr. Genscher said.

## Denmark rejects U.S. charges

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — The Danish government today protested U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's assertion that Western Europeans may be applying a "double standard" to American and Soviet foreign policy.

Mr. Haig, quoted in a U.S. International Communication Agency newsletter distributed here, said America's European critics were trying to equate Soviet policy on Poland and Afghanistan with American aid to El Salvador and Turkey. According to the report, Mr. Haig remarked during a Jan. 11 meeting with NATO foreign ministers in Brussels that "the greatest danger to the West today may be the tendency to apply different standards to the behaviour of the East and West." He said such attitudes were "not only incomprehensible but dangerous."



Jordanians line up outside a recruitment office in the Abdali area of Amman Saturday to enlist for the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force, which

His Majesty King Hussein called for on Thursday to fight alongside Iraq against Iran in the Gulf war. Photo by Yusef Al'Allan

## Volunteers for Yarmouk Force answer 'call for sacred duty'

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 30 — Scores of Jordanians signed up today to fight in the Iraqi-Iranian war in reply to the call made by His Majesty King Hussein on Thursday. From the early hours in the morning, Jordanians from all walks of life and of different ages converged on recruitment offices to "carry out our duty in fighting the Persian enemy along the eastern flank of the Arab World," in the words of one volunteer.

"Outside a recruitment office in the Abdali area of Amman, some 50 Jordanians youths were waiting to join the Yarmouk Force initiated by King Hussein. Mr. Basam Ahmad Malkawi, 23, an employee at Baghdad airport, told the Jordan Times that enlisting meant a chance to fight for his country. "Upon hearing King Hussein's speech, I hurried to join my Iraqi brothers in their fight for their right," he said. "I would like to be in the front line, and I would not mind dying a martyr."

Mr. Malkawi added that he was ready to take part in the fighting

on the spot, "since I have already finished my military training." Many of the volunteers, in their early 20s had received training in the Armed Forces.

Under Jordanian law, every Jordanian male has to serve for two years in the Armed Forces. Eighteen-year-old Inad Hamed has not even finished secondary school. But he was adamant about enlisting in the Yarmouk Force.

Without his parents' knowledge, Inad today joined the voluntary force. "Our enlisting will not only help our Iraqi brothers, but it will help us get ready for our greatest enemy, Israel," he said.

Mr. Fahd Suleiman a former soldier in his 30s and another volunteer, told the Jordan Times that "Jordanian youth should hurry to enlist instead of wasting their time in cafes and movie theatres." He said that the fighting would give him more experience and help him fight Israel, "the Arabs' most dangerous enemy."

Mr. Suleiman predicted that within two weeks, the first batch of volunteers would be sent to the Iraqi front. "For untrained people, the matter will be different," he said.

Mr. Suleiman also claimed that about 100 girls from Ma'an wanted to enlist in the force, which he said is "a great honour for our country."

Mr. Zuheir Yousef, also an ex-soldier and now a seaman working on Greek freighters, said that Iraq is justified in its war against Iran, and now that Israel has been helping the Iranian regime, "the Iraqis are doubly justified in their war."

He added that Arabs do not want war. "We want peace, but the Iraqis have rejected all peace efforts, and that is why we are prepared to go."

Motivated clearly by King Hussein's call and their own sense of loyalty, most of the volunteers seemed euphoric. Some even expressed their wish that they would leave to fight for Arab nationalism "tomorrow."

Army officials, for their part, did not have a firm idea about the time of the Yarmouk Force's departure. But one soldier said that "the first batch will be leaving when basic training is completed."

## Saddam asserts to King Jordan's stance will help restore Arabs' true role

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein today contacted His Majesty King Hussein by telephone to express Iraq's profound appreciation of the King's stand and great pride in his initiative to form a volunteer force to fight alongside Iraqi troops in the Gulf war.

Your initiative and Jordan's stand demonstrate the Jordanian people's true belonging to the Arab Nation and reflect this nation's ability to overcome all elements of hesitation, divisive alienation, weakness and suspicion, and express the nation's power to rise to the level of historical responsibility with the purpose of confronting all challenges and acts of aggression on any part of the Arab land, President Hussein said.

Earlier, the King received at Al Hummar Palace Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'doun Shaker who delivered to the King a message from President Saddam Hussein. The message expressed deep appreciation of the Iraqi people and army for King Hussein's initiative to form the Yarmouk Force to fight alongside Iraq. The message also dealt with Jordanian-Iraqi relations and developments in the region.

Upon his arrival in Amman this morning, the Iraqi minister was met by Interior Minister Sulaiman Arar, Public Security Director Mohammad Idris and Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Sultan Shuja'. In his telephone conversation, the Iraqi president noted that King Hussein's initiative has expressed the Arab generations' determination to liberate itself, restore its rights and safeguard its sovereignty and dignity. This initiative, he added, is a true and genuine expression of the Arab Nation's power to resume its humanitarian and cultural role, and to attain sublime human aims with a view to establishing justice, prosperity and peace. President Hussein also conveyed to the King and the Jordanian people warm greetings from the Iraqi people and army.

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, today called at the army headquarters and met with Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian armed forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Army Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and senior army officers. The King gave to the army command directives pertaining to issues of concern to the Armed Forces. Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi.

## Hussein meets with top aides

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, today called at the army headquarters and met with Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian armed forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Army Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and senior army officers. The King gave to the army command directives pertaining to issues of concern to the Armed Forces. Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi.

## Civil servants can join force and keep benefits

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — All civil servants joining the newly formed Yarmouk Force will continue to maintain their occupational and financial rights, according to an official communique issued by Prime Minister Mudar Badran today. The communique requested all

volunteers to inform their departments of their decision and report to recruitment offices.

The cabinet also formed a special committee chaired by the prime minister to follow up the implementation of His Majesty King Hussein's initiative; to work out arrangements for volunteering

in the Yarmouk Force; and to handle organisational, financial and administrative processes pertaining to it.

The committee comprises Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Interior Minister Sulaiman Arar, Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh and Commander-

in-Chief of the Jordanian armed forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The cabinet decided to open a special Central Bank account for contributions to the Yarmouk Force by various institutions and the public.

## Iran sees more Arabs follow Jordanian step

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (Agencies) — Iran's deputy foreign minister said today Jordan's decision to send volunteers onto the Iran-Iraq war front was a "declaration of war" against Iran and warned the world of grave consequences.

Ahmad Azizi predicted that Jordan's decision Thursday to form an all-volunteer Jordanian force to fight alongside Iraq in the 16-month-old war against Iran on the northern flank of the Arabian-Gulf, would soon be followed by other Arab states which would soon send volunteers to help Iraq's war efforts, according to the state-run radio.

Meanwhile in Washington, Alan Romberg, deputy U.S. State Department spokesman said the United States position on the Iran-Iraq war has been clear since

the outbreak of fighting in September 1980. "We do not want to see the conflict widen," Mr. Romberg said. "Our concern over any action that would tend to widen or prolong the war is well known."

"We have supported efforts, such as those by the (United Nations) Security Council and the Islamic nations, to bring the hostilities to an end and to find a way for the parties to settle their differences through negotiations. The United States believes that such efforts remain both essential and urgent," Mr. Romberg said.

Asked about the offer of Jordan to lead a volunteer force to aid Iraq, Mr. Romberg said, "King Hussein's statement appears to be a call for volunteers. Apparently, he would not be sending regular units of the Jordanian army."

Mr. Romberg said he had no indication that Jordan might use American supplied equipment to aid Iraq. "The agreement with Jordan provides that defence articles of U.S. origin will not be transferred to a foreign military force without the consent of the United States government. There has been no request for such a transfer of U.S. equipment," he said.

Mr. Romberg added that the U.S. position on the transfer to, or use of, such U.S.-origin equipment by either side in the Iran-Iraq conflict is a matter of long-standing public record.

In a statement to the Libyan news agency (JANA), Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi today criticised Jordan's call for volunteers to support Iraq in its war

against Iran. So did Syrian parliamentary speaker, Mahmoud Al Zurbi, who is attending a 15-nation Arab parliamentary solidarity conference in Kuwait.

But the Iraqi parliamentary speaker who is also attending the meeting in Kuwait told reporters here that King Hussein's bestest was "typically Arab ... in fact all Arabs should side with Iraq against Iran, because Iraq is fighting in defence of the whole Arab World."

Mr. Na'im Haddad also complained about "this perilous situation wherein the Arabs are sitting back and watching Iraq in its war with Iran."

"Iraq refuses any Arab mediation to end the war with Iran," said Mr. Haddad.

## Syria denies execution of officers after coup attempt

KUWAIT, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — Syria's former deputy defence minister, Gen. Naji Jamil, was executed in Damascus a few days ago as part of a massive army purge following an attempted coup against President Hafez Al Assad's regime, Kuwait's independent newspaper Al Qabas reported today. Syria strongly denied the report.

"The report is ridiculous and deserves no comment. It reflects the dreams of Syria's enemies," a spokesman who declined to be named said in Damascus. He added that claims of a coup attempt were "unfounded."

Al Qabas quoted reliable sources as saying 150 Syrian army officers, including 10 brigadiers, were arrested in connection with the alleged coup attempt and mutiny by the army's third division in Syria's southern city of Dera'a near the Jordanian border.

## Arabs seek U.N. boycott of Israel

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 30 (R) — Arab delegates met privately last night to discuss the wording of a General Assembly resolution calling for sanctions against Israel for annexing the Golan Heights.

The meeting followed the opening of an emergency special session of the assembly at which Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam proposed punitive measures against Israel for deciding last month to apply Israeli law to the territory taken from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war.

No resolution is expected to be formally submitted until next week.

The Syrian minister proposed suspension of a 1949 assembly decision admitting Israel to the U.N. and called for a halt to all

military, political, economic and cultural dealings with it. He said the U.S. should be called on to "desist from offering all kinds of support" to Israel.

Assembly resolutions are not binding and mandatory sanctions can only be imposed by the Security Council.

U.S. vetoing of a sanctions call last week prompted the calling of the emergency session of the assembly. Mr. Khaddam said: "If Israel thinks that it can provide itself with security and peace through military force, aggression and expansion, it will undoubtedly commit the same mistake the Nazis made."

Israeli representative Yehuda Blum said his country could not maintain a military administration

on the Golan Heights indefinitely because Syria persisted in refusing to make peace.

He called on Syria to enter into negotiations on all outstanding matters, including their boundaries.

The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Political Department, Farouk Kaddumi, said the U.S. had paralysed the Security Council while American support had enabled Israel to "continue its aggression."

Lebanese Minister of State Joseph Abu Khater said his country condemned Israel's action because the annexation of the Golan Heights would aggravate the risk of an explosion in the Middle East and increase the complexity of the situation in Lebanon.

on all Arab countries to take effective and declared measures to force the United States to radically change its policy on the Palestinian issue and the (Arab) conflict with the Zionist enemy," he added.

In Tunis, the daily La Presse said the move was at Syria's request. This would be the fourth postponement of the meeting, originally requested by Syria for Dec. 27, but then put back successively to Jan. 24, Jan. 26 and Feb. 7 at Syria's request.

## Arab League meeting again postponed

DAMASCUS, Jan. 30 (R) — A special Arab League foreign ministers meeting to discuss Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights has been postponed from Feb. 7 to Feb. 12, the Syrian news agency SANA reported today.

The agency's correspondent in Tunis quoted league secretariat sources at its headquarters there as confirming the postponement.

They said it was because some Arab foreign ministers were taking part in the United Nations General Assembly debate on the Golan, which is expected to continue until late next week.

In Tunis, the daily La Presse said the move was at Syria's request.

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## Mubarak arrives in Italy, stresses self-rule for Palestinians 'first step'

ROME, Jan. 30 (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak today renewed Egypt's demands for Palestinian self-rule as he began his first foreign tour since assuming power last October.

"We are struggling to arrive at a declaration of principles which would give the West Bank and the Gaza Strip total autonomy," the president said.

"This would be a first step to involve the Palestine people in efforts towards a peace settlement which would allow it to exercise its natural right to self-determination."

Mr. Mubarak, who arrived in Rome today for a two-day visit, was speaking at an official banquet given in his honour by his host, Italian President Sandro Pertini. Mr. Mubarak later met with Pope John Paul II in a private audience, but the Vatican released no details.

Italy is the initial stop on Mr. Mubarak's five-nation tour, his first trip abroad since he succeeded assassinated Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in October.

The Palestine issue will be one of the main topics he will discuss with President Reagan in Washington next week. Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, accompanying the president, said yesterday that it was the crux of the Middle East problem.

Mr. Mubarak praised Italy for the support it has given to Egypt's peace policy and its proposals for Israel and the Palestinians to recognise each other.

The Egyptian president said that Italy had been in the forefront of nations helping in the search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem.

"Italy had a fundamental role in the formulation of the (European Common Market) Venice Dec-

laration which safeguarded the delicate equilibrium among the legitimate interests of all parties.

It also accepted participation in the formation of the multinational force as a contribution to consolidating the fundamentals of peace," he said.

Italy is among countries offering to send a contingent to an international peace-keeping force in the Sinai after the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the area.

Mr. Mubarak, who later today meets Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, said Egypt was firmly committed to fight for peace and against oppression and exploitation wherever it occurred.

President Pertini said Italy was proud to have been the first country on Mr. Mubarak's tour, which also takes him to Paris, Washington, London and Bonn.

"Today you begin in Italy your first mission abroad."

"This is a fact which we honour and consider as a renewal of the excellent and solid ties of friendship and collaboration between Italy and Egypt," the 84-year-old head of state said.

The two countries have held regular political consultations at head of state and foreign minister level during the past seven years, with Italy frequently interpreting Egyptian policy to its partners in the European Economic Community.

Italian foreign ministry sources said that Italy was impressed how quickly Mr. Mubarak, a former Soviet-trained air force pilot, had succeeded in controlling the tension in Egypt after Mr. Sadat's assassination.

Italy is one of Egypt's most important trading partners and the expansion of trade links is another subject on the agenda of Mr. Mubarak's talks in Rome.

## Kuwaitis assail Europeans for move to meet in Israel

KUWAIT, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — Kuwait's press today labelled the decision of the European Parliament's political committee to hold a meeting in Jerusalem in May and the visit of French President François Mitterrand to Israel next March as tantamount to "a legitimisation of Israel's annexation of Arab lands."

Arab parliamentarians gathering in Kuwait to attend the 12th session of the Arab Parliamentary Union also denounced the European Parliament's move and called for punitive action. "The trip to occupied Jerusalem

by European parliamentarians has no geographical or touristic reasons," said Al Ra'i Al 'Am in an editorial. "Its sole aim is to demonstrate support for Israel's occupation of Jerusalem and recognition of the Holy City as capital of Israel."

The European Parliament's decision and Mr. Mitterrand's trip, both coming on the heels of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, "were meant to register a clear European political stand that provides legality to annexation," the paper added.

## Car bomb kills three in Sidon

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — Police said today a car bomb exploded near the power plant of Lebanon's southern port city of Sidon overnight, killing all three Palestinian occupants. A police spokesman said the blast which occurred early this morning caused no damage to the power station. The spokesman said police was unable to determine whether the explosion involved an attempt to blow up the station.

## Hernu arrives in Saudi Arabia

RIYADH, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — French Defence Minister Charles Hernu arrived today for a three-day visit and cooperation talks with Saudi Arabian defence officials.

He was greeted at Al Riyadh Airport by his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, and a host of ranking defence and air force officials.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is also scheduled to visit here Feb. 6 for similar talks with Saudi officials.

Mr. Weinberger's schedule includes a visit to the Sultanate of Oman. Mr. Hernu's arrival came amid

reports the kingdom was bent on diversifying its sources of weaponry and establishing a self-sufficient Gulf Arab force capable of maintaining stability in the region.

Saudi Arabia relies heavily on the United States for sophisticated arms, including a recent \$8.5 billion deal part of which is five Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) radar spy planes.

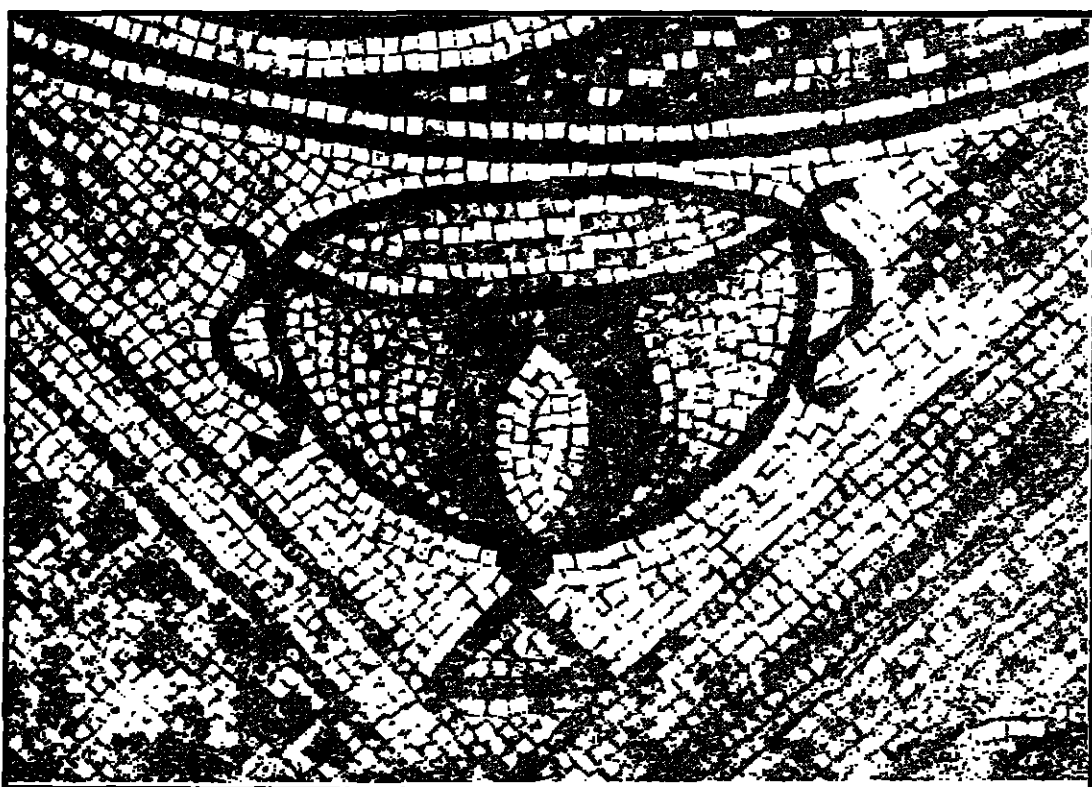
The government-guided newspaper Okaz published an editorial, meant to coincide with Mr. Hernu's arrival, emphasising the theme of "the perils of falling at the mercy of a single source" of weapons.



## NATIONAL

Marvellously preserved

# Fine Byzantine mosaic floor unearthed



One of the two large cups that adorn the corners of the lower square.

By Meg Abu Hamdan

Special to the Jordan Times

THE SECOND of two fine Byzantine mosaic floors, in a marvellous state of preservation, came to light only last week during archaeological excavation at Asfour, a site some five kilometres north of Jerash. The floor, with its gently coloured geometric and floral designs, covering an area of 5.6 metres by 3.5 metres, formed part of what is now known to have been a Byzantine chapel.

The ruins of this chapel first came to the notice of the Jerash Inspector of antiquities, Aida Naghwy, only in December of last year, when she was informed of their presence by one of the local residents. A visit to the ruins at once assured the Department of Antiquities of the site's importance. Not only did it cover a large area of some 1,500 square metres and bore what looked like the remains of a Roman tower, but enticing glimpses of mosaic floors could be caught through the thick layers of soil. Excavation work, funded by the Department of Antiquities, began almost immediately along with plans for the purchase of the site.

The first mosaic floor uncovered by the team, headed by Mrs. Naghwy herself and assisted by Iman Oweis and six workmen, was an exciting find, not only because it was almost completely preserved and a beautiful work, but it also bore a Greek inscription. In fine lettering it read: "Lord Jesus Christ, accept the offering of your servant Tokius Amin." At once, the function of the building and the name of the man who had had the chapel built became clear.

Only the puzzling lack of a date, which similar inscriptions have usually included, left the researchers unable to pin the date of the chapel down to one no more specific than A.D. 324-640 — the Byzantine period.

Covering a large, almost square

area, 6.1 metres by 6.35 metres, the mosaic floor consists of a delicate geometric design which borders two central squares of more intricate work — one with a proud, spread-winged eagle in its centre, while the other boasts two large cups, a crowing cock and a flower-hidden partridge at its four corners. This floor was obviously that of the main room of the chapel, a hypothesis further confirmed by the presence of plain plastered walls and an as-yet-unexpected apse.

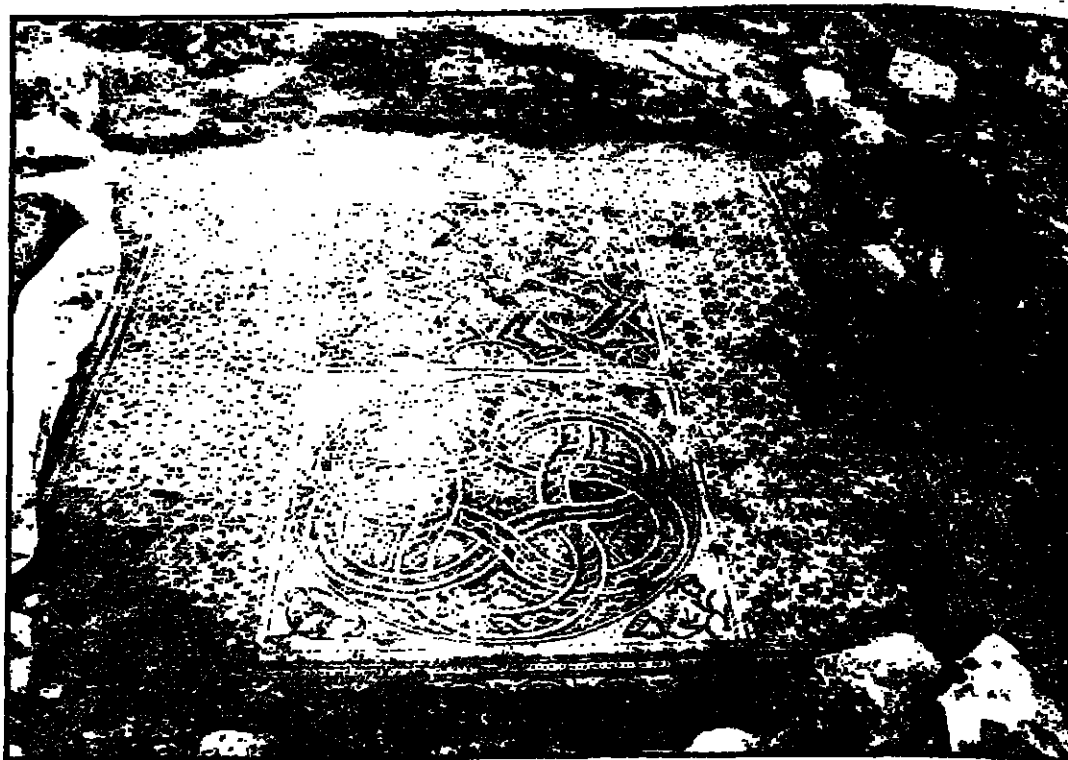
This main room is joined to the smaller, more recently excavated mosaic-floored room — thought to be the priest's room — by a small interconnecting chamber some 2.45 metres by 1.95 metres.

Adjacent to the priest's room, the team has found seven steps, going down into the ground, presumably the entrance to the two caves, which were perhaps used as cellars, that have been found under the ruins of the chapel.

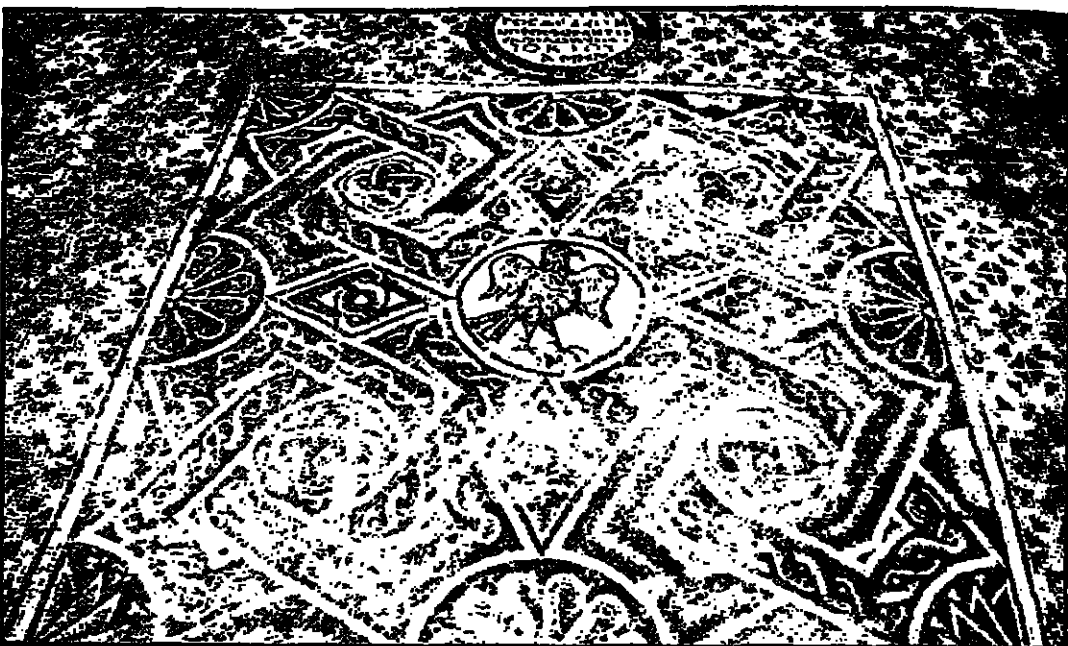
As well as the excavation of the three rooms, the team has discovered, amongst the many late Roman and Byzantine shreds, a small pottery cup, a decorated pottery lamp and a bronze spoon, in this their first month of work on the site.

Mrs. Naghwy hopes that during the next two months at the site, the team will be able to finish the excavation of both the church and the Roman tower. The presence of these two structures, as well as four cisterns, indicates a settlement of some kind could be found in the area, and the team hopes to make a survey to assess this theory.

There is thus much work still to be done at Asfour and many more exciting finds in store. In the meantime the Department of Antiquities will be carrying out restoration work, which will include the construction of a roof over the beautiful mosaics, so that they will be preserved and protected from the further ravages of time.



The large, almost square mosaic floor measures 6.1 metres by 6.35 metres and consists of two central squares of intricate designs.



The find is also exciting because of the Greek inscription that reveals the function of the building and the name of the man who had the chapel built.

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# NATIONAL

## Japanese visitor gets Istiqlal medal

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 30 — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan today bestowed the Istiqlal (Independence) Medal of the Second Order on Japanese-Jordanian Friendship Association President Masao Funahashi.

Mr. Funahashi, who will end a three-day visit to Jordan tomorrow, told the Jordan Times he felt highly pleased and honoured by the decoration. He said that he had held a 60-minute meeting with Prince Hassan to discuss ways of promoting Jordanian-Japanese understanding and cultural exchange. At the suggestion of the Crown Prince, the association will hold several seminars on cultural exchange between Japan and Jordan, he said.

Mr. Funahashi held similar talks today with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh. This, he said, is his first visit to Jordan, and has the purpose of witnessing the development of Japanese-Jordanian relations, as well as progress in Jordan at first hand. There is a great scope for more activities on the part of the association for the further promotion of Japanese-Jordanian relations, he said.

He expressed the belief that Jordan, under the dynamic and wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, has managed to achieve a rate of progress that has not been matched by any other country in the region.

He stressed that Japan views political stability and economic progress for Middle Eastern countries as vitally important to its own interests. Therefore, he said, he would do his utmost to support Jordan's economic progress.

Mr. Funahashi is also president of the Japanese Furukawa Electric Company, which completed an expansion project for the Jordan Telecommunication Corporation (TCC) last autumn. In spite of the fact that he is in Jordan in his capacity as president of the Japanese-Jordanian Friendship Society, and will not hold any business talks in Jordan, he will meet briefly with TCC officials tomorrow.

## Abu Odeh discusses M.E. issues with Japanese

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh today spoke about the Arab-Israeli conflict and the dangers it posed to the Middle East region and the world at large.

Speaking at a meeting with visiting Japanese-Jordanian Friendship Society President Masao Funahashi, Mr. Abu Odeh referred to the society's role in explaining just Arab cause to the Japanese public, and its efforts towards the bolstering of Japanese-Jordanian friendship.

During the meeting Mr. Abu Odeh also explained Jordan's

stand with regard to the Middle East problem and the Palestine issue, underlining the importance of achieving a just and durable peace. He also voiced Jordan's appreciation of the position of the Japanese government, which he said has come to show a better understanding of the Middle East question and adopt a more moderate stand towards this region's problems.

Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Fumiya Okada, and the director of the society's Jordanian branch, Mr. Ali Dajani, attended the meeting at the minister's office.

## Chemistry teaching seminar opens under ALECSO aegis

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — The Arab League Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) opened here today a six-day seminar on the teaching of chemistry in the Arab World. Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tai, who opened the seminar, underlined the importance of developing teaching methods with a view to enhancing Arab students' ability to absorb advanced technology and science.

Also addressing the opening session was ALECSO Director

General Khairi Nashawati, who voiced the organisation's appreciation of Jordan's hosting of the seminar, and outlined ALECSO's efforts to modernise teaching systems in the Arab World.

ALECSO is submitting several working papers for discussion at the seminar, which is attended by delegates from Arab states, as well as representatives of the Arab Chemists' Federation, the Gulf states education office, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.



Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh addresses a seminar Saturday on implications of satellite communications for intellectual life in the Arab World.

He is flanked by Radio Jordan's engineering director Usam Asfourah (left) and Jordan Television engineering director Radhi Alkass (Petra photo)

## Satellite challenges thinkers--Abu Odeh

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — The launching of an Arab telecommunications satellite in 1984 will present a challenge to Arab men of letters, intellectuals, artists and directors to develop and im-

rove their production, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh said here today.

Speaking at a three-hour seminar held at the Amman Chamber of Industry, Mr. Abu Odeh said

that the Ministry of Information will hold several seminars to discuss the impact of the projected satellite on radio and television production. Taking part in these seminars, he said, will be representatives of Jordanian cultural and artistic bodies and institutions, as well as the Arab Satellite Communication Organisation (Arabsat) and the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU).

The Arab World does not lack technicians, but it is in need of artists who can best express the nation's spirit, the minister said. During the seminar, Mr. Abu Odeh announced the formation of a committee, chaired by Radio Jordan Director General Nasouh Al Majali, to prepare for another meeting in the first week of March. At the second meeting, participants will submit working papers on the problems facing writers and artists and means of solving them.

## Jordanian team returns from refugee host session

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the 28th meeting of Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees returned to Amman today. The meeting, which was held in Tunis, was attended by delegates from Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), as well as the Arab League, which prepared the meeting's agenda.

The delegates discussed such subjects as services offered to the refugees by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), the agency's recurrent budget deficits and the conditions of UNRWA employees.

The delegates also discussed coordination among Arab states with regard to UNRWA's policy and its actions; the conditions of Palestinians under Israeli occupation; the protection of Arab property now under Israeli rule; Israel's settlement policy; its arbitrary measures against the Palestinian people, and a report on Jewish immigration to Palestine.

The Arab delegates looked at their countries' services and assistance to Palestinian refugees, and these countries' policies with regard to refugee travel in Arab states, residence and employment.

As to the Middle East issue, the delegates discussed Israel's recent decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, the Israeli threat to South Lebanon, the U.S. and French stands vis-a-vis the Palestine problem, Israel's links with a number of African states and subjects connected with preparation for the World Solidarity Day with the Palestinian people, as well as recent U.N. General Assembly resolutions on UNRWA and the refugees, and Israel's decision to open a canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea.

Recommendations taken by the delegates will be referred to the Arab League council's coming meeting.

## Labour under-secretary back from Baghdad ALO session

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — Ministry of Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber returned to Amman today after representing Jordan at the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) board's ninth conference, which was held in Baghdad.

The board endorsed the 1983 programme and budget of the Arab Labour Office, and entrusted the office with preparing a study on Arab labour conditions in the occupied territories. Dr. Abdul Jaber said. He said the board also formed a committee of specialists to conduct a study and assess the activities of the Arab labour education institutes in

Baghdad and Algiers. Furthermore, the board has given initial approval to an Arab employment institution in Morocco and an Arab social security centre in Khartoum, he said.

According to Dr. Abdul Jaber, the board prepared a draft agenda for an ALO conference which will be held in Baghdad in the coming month. Ways of developing the Arab labour force are among the major subjects on the conference's agenda, he said.

## Course boosts skills of 25 secretaries

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — An advanced secretarial training course began at the Institute of Public Administration today, run in cooperation by the institute and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

In an opening speech, the institute's acting director said that

the course aims at increasing the capabilities and skills of the women participating. He explained that the programme will be conducted in English, and that the participants have to pass an examination held at the end of the programme.

He added that the programme will be repeated twice in Amman



Opening of the English-language advanced secretarial course Saturday (Petra photo)

## Yarmouk Force initiative praised by all quarters

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — The Royal Court today received more cables of support for His Majesty King Hussein's call on Arabs to assist Iraq in its war against Iranian aggression, and for the formation of a volunteer force to fight alongside Iraqi troops. Cables came from a number of retired army generals, the citizens of Sahab and the tribes of Al D'ijah, 'Abbad, Lawziyin, Al 'Assaf, Al Sukkar, Al Nu'aymat and Shafa Badran.

Also today, a number of Upper House of Parliament members called at the Royal Court to express their pride in His Majesty's nationalist stand and to praise his call to support fraternal Iraq.

King's efforts. Meanwhile, a popular rally was

held at Wadi Musa Municipality today, during which speakers voiced their absolute support for King Hussein's call to assist Iraq. Participants in the meeting, who included tribal chiefs in southern Jordan, sent cables to the King voicing their readiness to volunteer for the Yarmouk Force to fight alongside Iraqi troops.

Yarmouk University students sent similar cables to King Hussein, pledging to join the volunteer force in support of Iraq.

## A partner in Arab struggles through the nation's history

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

THE FORMATION of the volunteer Yarmouk Force to fight in Iraq is not the first time that Jordanian forces have fought alongside other Arabs in defence of the Arab Nation.

According to Mr. Suleiman Al Mousa, a prominent Jordanian historian, Jordan sent army units to Kuwait in 1960 at the request of the Kuwaiti government, to help the Kuwaitis preserve their independence against British-backed aggressors.

Another instance of Jordanian military cooperation with other Arab countries came in 1967. Mr. Mousa recalled that prior to the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Egypt and Syria had been involved in a disagreement with Israel over the use of the Sharm Al Sheikh straits. Jordan was not involved in this disagreement. Moreover, Mr. Mousa noted, its relations with Egypt and Syria were strained at the time. However, when war became imminent, His Majesty King Hussein realised that a battle for the Palestinian cause was about to take place, so he overlooked minor differences with Syria and Egypt and flew to Cairo to sign a joint defence pact with the two countries on May 7, 1967. As a result, Jordanian forces fought Israel in the 1967 war.

Mr. Mousa pointed to yet another example of Jordanian participation in armed struggle to preserve Arab integrity in other parts of the Arab World. In the early 1970s, he said, elements of the Armed Forces fought alongside the Omani army to quell internal and external subversive elements.

The Jordanian military also played a role in the victory achieved by the Arabs over Israel in the 1973 Ramadan war. Mr. Mousa recalled. At that time, Jordan sent a brigade to the Syrian Golan Heights to fight alongside Syrian and Iraqi forces against the Israelis.

## 15 midwives freshen up their skills

SALT, Jan. 30 (J.T.) — A refresher training course for 15 midwives from maternity centres and Al Hussein Hospital in Salt ended here on Thursday.

The course, sponsored by the Balqa Governorate Health Directorate, included lectures by a number of specialists and doctors from the Ministry of Health and the Salt hospital on health care and health education for mothers.

The Balqa health director said that mother and child care centres will be established in all large villages. He called on villagers to encourage their daughters to join nursing colleges, and told them to follow the example of Al Mudari and Al Rawdah villages, where two such maternity centres had been opened, staffed by nurses from the two villages.

## Hamarnah returns from Tunis meetings on Arab World tourism

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — Director of Tourism Michael Hamarnah returned to Amman today after attending meetings of Arab tourism specialists, the fourth conference of Arab ministers of tourism and the general assembly

meeting of the Arab tourism development organisation. The meetings were all held in Tunis, between Jan. 18 and 25.

A number of important decisions were taken at these meetings, connected with inter-Arab

tourism cooperation and the employment of information media to enlighten Arab public opinion on tourism, with a view to encouraging internal tourism in the Arab region. Mr. Hamarnah said. He said agreement had been reached in principle on the establishment of a pan-Arab tourism company and the declaration of the Arab Tourism Union's action programme.

## International panel gives award to Tourism Ministry marketer

AMMAN, (J.T.) — The International Public Relations Organisation has awarded Mr. Abdel Rahman El Bahri, marketing adviser at the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the International Award of Tourism (Golden Helm).

Mr. Bahri said he received the award for his "effective participation and contribution to the evolutionary factors relating to tourism" at the International Tourism Bourse (ITB) which took place in Berlin between Feb. 25 and March 5, 1981. "ITB is an annual event in which many countries participate in the international exchange of tourism," Mr. Bahri told the Jordan Times.

In 1981, 112 countries participated, of which 40 were chosen for the awards. The official presentation of the awards will take place on March 1, 1982 at the coming ITB in Berlin.

The Golden Helm award is bestowed each year by the International Public Relations Organisation, whose main headquarters are in Italy. The organisation's board of directors is chaired by the Italian minister of tourism.

Furthermore, he said, the delegates agreed on the establishment of a higher Arab tourism and hotel training institute, ways to revive tourism in Lebanon and the coordination of Arab positions at the international conference on tourism which is due to be held in Mexico in August of this year—as well as strengthening Arab cooperation with the World Tourism Organisation.

Mr. Hamarnah, who led Jordan's delegation to the meetings, also discussed a Tunisian-Jordanian draft agreement on tourism with Tunisian officials. Such an agreement, he said, would cover cooperation in tourism planning, marketing and training, as well as hotel management. It would facilitate visits by nationals of each country to the other, he said. According to Mr. Hamarnah, the agreement will be signed in the coming few months.

## Today's Weather

Due to the presence of a low pressure zone over Turkey, associated with cold front, it will be cloudy with rain in the north, extending to the rest of the country later. Winds will be northerly fresh, gusting at times. In Aqaba, winds will be southerly fresh and seas rough.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	3	11
Aqaba	9	22
Deserts	3	12
Jordan Valley	10	20

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 15, Aqaba 23. Humidity readings: Amman 38 per cent, Aqaba 25 per cent.

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## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Qasem sees W. German ambassador

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem received at his office today West German Ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munn. The two discussed relations between Jordan and West Germany, and ways to develop them.

### Qatari students visit university

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — A visiting delegation of Qatari students today called at the University of Jordan and looked into the activities of its various departments. The 45 students also saw a documentary film on the university's development.

### RSS staff finish safety courses

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — Sixty-seven staff members of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) today ended 10-day training courses in Civil Defence activities, which were held by the Civil Defence Directorate's training department. The 19 participants in one training course received theoretical and practical training in various kinds of Civil Defence activities, while 48 participants representing the RSS fire squad were lectured on fire extinguishing and received practical training.

### AOAS team back from Algeria

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — A delegation representing the Amman-based Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) returned to Amman today after taking part in an extraordinary session of the AOAS's executive board, which ended in the Algerian town of Sussa on Monday. According to AOAS Director General Abdullah Al Zurb, who led the delegation, the board worked out an amendment to the organisation's statutes, to make them better suit the nature of administrative development in the Arab World. Further discussions on the subject will take place in Amman in March, he said.

### 23 violators get 30-60 sentences

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (Petra) — The military court has sentenced 23 Jordanian merchants to pay a fine of JD 30 each or spend 60 days in prison, for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor approved these sentences today.

## Marriott Hotel salutes kids with fireworks

AMMAN, Jan. 30 (J.T.) — A fireworks display was held at the Amman Marriott Hotel this evening, at the conclusion of the hotel's grand opening celebrations. The display was held to salute the children of Jordan.

On Tuesday, Jan. 26 the hotel was officially opened by Minister of Tourism Mar'an Abu Nowar. Marriott Corporation President J.W. Marriott Jr. flew from Washington to join in the grand opening celebrations. Following the grand opening ceremony Dr. Hannah Odeh, chairman of the board of the Arab International Hotels Co., and Mr. Marriott hosted a reception for government officials and the business community in Amman.

On Thursday, Jan. 28 the Amman Marriott co-sponsored a gala dinner to aid Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.

This evening's fireworks were the final event of the grand opening celebrations.



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## Long-running show

WHAT IS IT that brings United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the Middle East twice in three weeks? We are told that Mr. Haig's second trip to Israel and Egypt over the weekend was very "productive", but that "big problems" remain. That is the diplomatic equivalent of saying the sun is shining but it is still raining. The obvious imperative for the Americans now -- even more than for the Egyptians and Israelis -- is to revitalize the delusion of progress on the talks for Palestinian "autonomy". We are told after every visit of an American official to the region that there has been "progress" on the issue of "autonomy". Yet despite the continuous progress of the past three years, the concept of autonomy has moved nowhere, and no self-respecting Palestinians have accepted to become involved in the autonomy farce.

We suspect that the "progress" we are told about so often is only progress in the American determination to stretch out the illusion of peace-making for as long as possible. The Americans, despite their behaviour, are no fools. They know precisely what they are doing in the area and they feel that the Arab World is capable of withstanding abuse for a very long time before it reacts. Thus we are seeing the abuse of the "autonomy" talks stretched out for as long as possible.

The American government now is likely to appoint another special envoy to the autonomy talks, in its latest bid to give the impression of progress where there is only self-deception and stalemate. The show goes on...

## IN FOCUS

# Inflation in Jordan revisited

By Dr. Majdi Sabri

There is a certain degree of consensus among Jordanian economists that the general rise in prices of goods and services, technically referred to as inflation, is economically and socially harmful.

The bad effects of inflation include a possible uneconomic allocation of resources, a redistribution of income at the expense of those whose incomes rise less rapidly than prices and redistribution of wealth for the benefit of debtors at the expense of creditors.

During the past decade, Jordan experienced inflationary conditions which meant, for the low income groups, a continual decline in the purchasing power of their already small incomes. In 1980, the cost of living price index rose by 11.2 per cent, the retail price index of principle consumer goods increased by 12.5 per cent and the wholesale price index was up 14.2 per

cent. The actual rate of inflation could, therefore, be in the region of 11-14 per cent, which exceeds that of many industrial countries.

The main causes of this high rate of inflation have been broadly identified by Jordanian economists. But the relative importance of each of those causes are still being debated.

Some economists argue that inflation is predominantly imported and that the general rise in the prices of imported goods reflects the inflationary conditions currently prevailing in the industrial world. Others believe that the effects of external factors have been overstated and that more attention should be given to those internal conditions that are conducive to a high inflation rate.

The latter group of economists argue that inflation rate in Jordan is higher than

that of most industrial countries with which Jordan trades. The moderate rise in the prices of goods imported from those countries should in fact alleviate the general trend of price rises.

In the meantime, the value of the Jordanian dinar has risen against some foreign currencies (eg. Italian lire, Swiss franc, U.S. dollar) which should practically offset a certain part of "imported" inflation.

The arguments of Jordanian economists concerning the causes of inflation are primarily based either on personal observations or on the results of simple correlation exercises relating, over a number of years, the rate of inflation to various factors which were found to have some influence on the inflation level. But personal observation and simple correlation as they have been used so far, fail to isolate the net effect of each factor in determining the level of inflation.

This is believed to be caused by the close and dynamic interrelationships among most economic variables affecting inflation.

What is alternatively needed is to consider a number of factors at the same time and discover how much influence each factor has on the level of inflation. This could be done with the help of multiple regression technique which attempts to relate the variation in one dependent variable (which is in this case the level of inflation) to variations in a number of variables which are believed to have, together, a significant influence on the dependent variable. A number of models including different combinations of variables could be tested to ensure maximum degree of accuracy.

This method could be used not only to identify the main

causes of inflation but also to predict future trends and take appropriate measures to combat inflation.

The Bank of America recently predicted a drop in the world inflation rate to about 12 per cent in 1982 from 13.5 per cent in 1981. In the meantime, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said in its half-yearly economic outlook that tight monetary policies would cut inflation in the industrial countries to around 8.5 per cent by the first half of 1983 from 9.5 per cent in 1981.

In the absence of a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the actual causes of inflation in Jordan, it would be wrong to pretend that one is able to predict possible changes in the level of inflation for the rest of this year. Any predictions of such kind would be inaccurate and would only reflect the economist's conviction.

Events in Poland highlighted discord between members of NATO to the level where observers now wonder whether the treaty is worth keeping.

By the words of Henry Kissinger, "something is deeply wrong with the Atlantic Alliance."

## Is NATO on its deathbed?

By Jeffrey Antevil

WASHINGTON, Reuter — Provoked by the latest transatlantic arguments over events in Poland, American commentators are questioning once again whether the Atlantic alliance will survive.

A week after the military crackdown in Poland, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wrote in a newspaper article that "something is deeply wrong in the Atlantic Alliance."

His article was followed by a deluge of columns and editorials in U.S. newspapers mourning or celebrating the imminent demise of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

As most of the writers noted, the disarray sparked by the Polish crisis was by no means the first time the press had been prompted to write NATO's obituary. But this time, they insisted the situation was really serious.

Squabbling between Washington and its allies over how to retaliate against Warsaw and Moscow is the "wasting flesh on the bones of the alliance, but it is the bone itself that is in danger of disintegrating," conservative columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak wrote early this month.

Simon Serfaty, a specialist on Western Europe at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, wrote in the Baltimore Sun that the alliance "is running out of time."

Quoting Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker that a new move to withdraw U.S. troops from Western Europe would sweep congress like wildfire, Mr. Serfaty concluded: "It might mean the end of the alliance."

The Washington Post warned on its editorial page that with each crisis, from Iran to Afghanistan to Poland, "the Atlantic gap gets a bit wider."

But the commentators have been split on whether NATO's demise would be a good development or a bad one.

The Philadelphia Bulletin declared editorially: "Our friends let us down." The Kansas City Star said NATO "may be approaching the end of its usefulness."

Even liberal columnist Joseph Kraft said the alliance was at a turning point because U.S. and West European interests were running "at divergent angles."

"Even NATO-frsters must now wonder whether it wouldn't be better for the United States and Europe to drift apart," Mr. Kraft said.

But while sharing these doubts about the steadfastness of the West European allies, most columns and editorials also said NATO continued to be vital to U.S. interests.

The Chicago Tribune opened a harshly critical editorial by asking: "Does the United States need these selfish, venal European allies?"

After voicing doubts that West Europeans still shared American values on political freedom, the Tribune concluded that the United States still badly needs NATO. "It is unthinkable that all Europe should be swallowed into the maw of Soviet Hegemony," it declared.

The Tribune said it might be necessary to bring home some U.S. troops from Europe to "shock" Washington's allies. But it added that the United States "cannot stand by and allow Europeans, by their folly, to tempt the Soviets into starting a third European war."

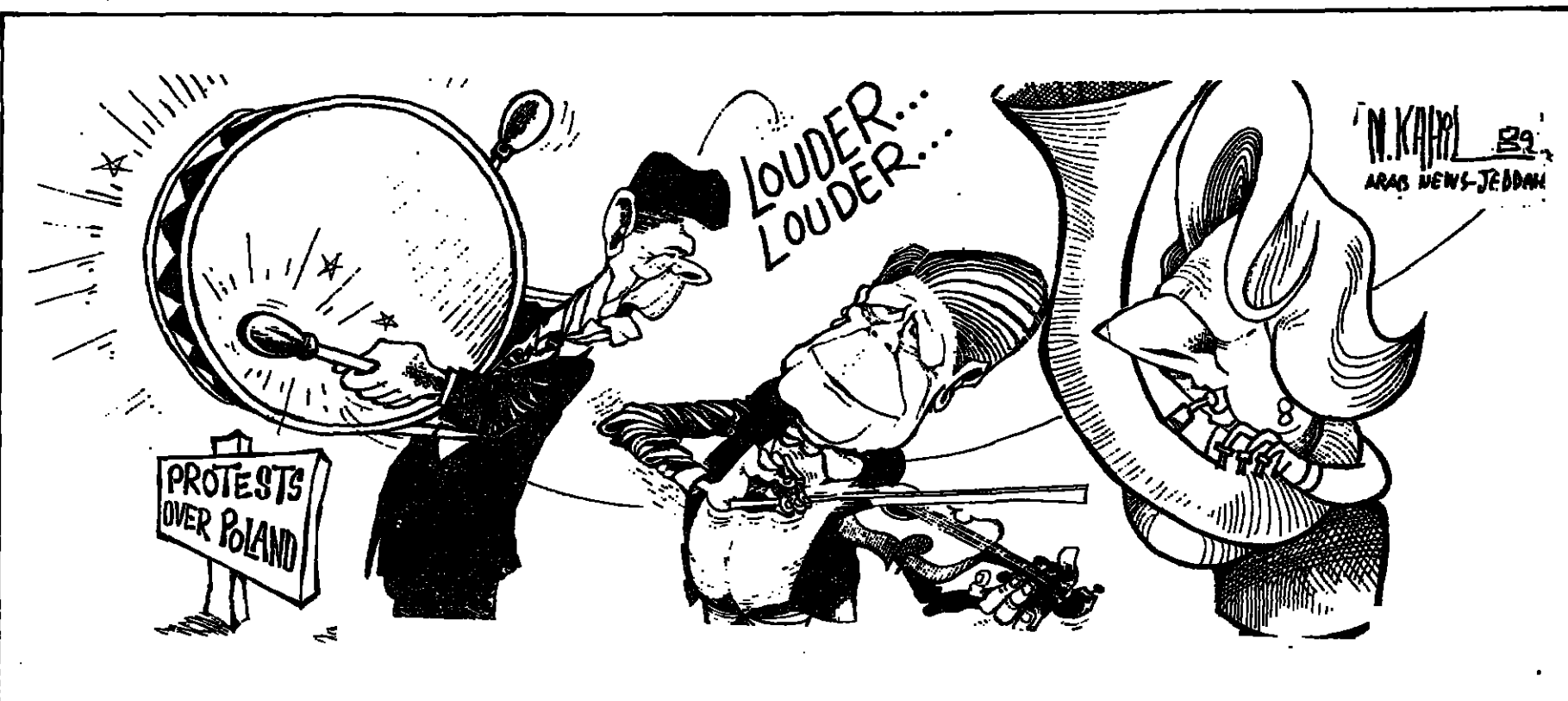
The liberal Chicago Sun-Times aimed an editorial at members of Congress who favour bringing U.S. troops home from Europe.

"Those Yanks are in Europe to protect our interests, not just Europe's," the Sun-Times said. It warned that wrecking the Western Alliance would disrupt the balance between the major powers that had maintained peace for more than 35 years.

Mr. Kissinger upset some of his fellow republicans last week by writing two major articles for the New York Times which criticised aspects of President Reagan's foreign policy.

The former Secretary of State said the "emphatic of the Western reaction to Poland" had only underlined and compounded existing disarray in the Alliance.

Pinning blame on the Reagan administration as well as the allies, he said: "Europe's leaders have little to be proud of. But neither have we put forward a clear signal."



## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### Time for action

AL RA'i: Practising their pan-Arab commitment and the real meaning of dignity and fraternity, our people have responded to His Majesty King Hussein's call and volunteered to fight side by side with Iraq in order to defend Arab honour. This quick and continuous response has come like a flood that will cleanse the nation from its sufferings at a time when others shirked their duty towards Iraq.

Our people's response to the King's call proves beyond doubt that the Arab sense of honour is purer than all the negative stands towards Iraq. Our country has time and again denounced such stands and called on the Arab brothers to purge themselves by serious action and honourable struggle alongside Iraq in defence of Arab honour and dignity and in order to prove that the Arabs' capability to regain their usurped rights still enjoys its fighting strength.

King Hussein has provided the example for what the Arab leadership should be like. This is the example the masses of our Arab Nation have been awaiting. The response of the masses comes as a call on all Arab leaders to shoulder their pan-Arab responsibility, to put slogans into practice and open the door wide for the Arab masses to volunteer in order to fight by the side of Iraq. This is how modern Arab history should be made. This is how we can convince the world that the Arabs, who used to complain, are now using their own hands to get their rights despite the aggressors.

The gun is stronger than all the complaints and legal documents which the Arabs proffered to defend their rights. The gun in Iraq is now telling the world that the unity of pan-Arab commitment and pan-Arab action are real.

The men who have pledged to effect the change are meeting in Iraq to write a new bright page with their honourable struggle. Our people are very proud to be the first to participate in recording the new history of the Arabs under the leadership of King Hussein, who has called for this initiative and who has been the first to volunteer.

### An honourable response

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein's call for volunteers to fight alongside Iraq has received popular and official support and immediate response. Jordanian citizens are flooding the centres responsible for registering volunteers. These people are expressing the Arab will which has been pained to see the absence of other Arabs from the battle being fought by the Iraqi forces in defence of the Arab Nation's honour and dignity.

The response to King Hussein's call proves that he has spoken for the silent majority of our Arab Nation who have been asking when Arab dignity would move and why some Arabs shirk their pan-Arab duty and why others conspire and support the aggressor.

The Arab support and praise for Jordan's stand is a medal of which we are very proud. Jordan's leader has stressed the country's pan-Arab commitment to confront any aggression against the Arab Nation. Jordan's moral support has been interpreted into an active support to defeat the Iranian aggression which has relied on Israel and the United States which has announced that it will not allow the Iranian regime to be undermined.

It is about time the Arab Nation took action. The Arab regime that cannot fight must give the others the chance to participate in the battle Iraq has been fighting on its own for 15 months. Iraq has been sacrificing and fighting while the Arab countries, which signed the joint Arab defence agreement, have been watching satisfied with uttering verbal support.

We hope that Jordan's example will be followed by the others. We hope the Arabs will open the door to the Arab masses to volunteer and participate in the war against Iran because it is the battle of the Arabian Gulf and of the Arabs.

## The opposition's lot is not a happy one

By Kenneth L. Whiting

SINGAPORE (A.P.) — It's not easy to be an opposition politician in Singapore.

So says J.B. Jeyaratnam, who became the first dissenting voice in Parliament in 13 years by winning a by-election in the Anson constituency on Oct. 31 last year.

After the votes were counted, the 55-year-old lawyer said his upset victory marked the beginning of the end for Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's People's Action Party (PAP).

There is no sign that the entrenched PAP is withering away, however. Its leaders were stunned by the defeat in Anson, but have since gone on the attack to make life as difficult as possible for Jeyaratnam.

"I didn't think they would react in this manner," he told a recent news conference. "I thought in their sober moments they would wake up to the fact that opposition was good for their own image."

Formed in 1954, the PAP won power five years later when Lee Kuan Yew was 35 and his city-state a self-governing British Territory.

ritory.

The PAP swept general elections in 1968, 1972 and 1980 and all by-elections in between. Jeyaratnam campaigned in five other elections before winning Anson by a margin of 653 votes of the 13,503 votes cast.

Western diplomats and other analysts don't view Jeyaratnam as the harbinger of basic political change. He skillfully exploited voter discontent peculiar to the working-class Anson district and ran against a political Neophyte nominated by the PAP.

These analysts say Lee's administration boasts a record of solid achievement and a reputation for honesty, efficiency and a high sense of direction. There is no significant unemployment in Singapore, more than 60 per cent of the population live in government housing provided under Lee and only the Japanese have a larger per capita income in Asia.

The organised opposition, including Jeyaratnam's Workers' Party, is small, relatively inexperienced and hasn't yet offered credible alternatives to PAP policies beyond promising a "more

caring" society.

Lee and other party leaders analysed Jeyaratnam's victory at private conferences and vowed to win back the lost seat. The next general election is not required until 1985, but the prime minister usually seeks a fresh mandate one year early.

"In three to four years a younger generation in Anson, and I hope in the rest of Singapore, will learn what their parents and elders already know -- that there is a vast difference between the benefits of good government and the amusement of parliamentary theatre," Lee told one PAP gathering.

Meantime, Jeyaratnam is discovering how tough things can be for a lone opposition member both in and out of the 75-seat chamber.

In Westminster-style legislatures, opposition benches face members of the governing party. Jeyaratnam asked to be seated alone opposite the PAP members. This was refused and he was placed at one end near political opponents.

Only one session of the unicameral parliament has been held

since the by-election. Most observers agree that Jeyaratnam was bested by Lee in a verbal bout before a packed house.

The day after the skirmish in Parliament, the prime minister's office announced that Jeyaratnam would not be allowed to act as adviser to six community organisations in his constituency, a position that usually goes to the legislator representing the area.

Jeyaratnam challenged Lee to a televised debate on whether an opposition is necessary. This was spurned and the administration countered by inviting Jeyaratnam to spell out his strategy for the future of Singapore.

But a request by Jeyaratnam to hold a rally at Toa Payoh stadium on Jan. 9 to explain his goals for the country was denied by the ministry of culture.

He said this week he plans to revive the Workers' Party Newspaper The Hammer, if the government will grant the required license.

The home affairs ministry announced last week that it had arrested 10 Muslim extremists for

plotting to overthrow the government. Five were identified as members of Jeyaratnam's political party.

Jeyaratnam said Monday that "The arrests were probably intended to try and damage the opposition parties."

Also last week, the Privy Council in London in effect dismissed Jeyaratnam's appeal against the verdict and 150,000 Singapore dollars (\$63,414) in damages were awarded Lee in a defamation suit.

This grew out of comments Jeyaratnam made about the prime minister in the heat of the 1976 election campaign.

Deputy prime minister S. Rajaratnam derided Jeyaratnam in a speech as a "miracle worker" who can point out what is wrong but does not know how to correct things.

"There is so much venom in the air coming out of the PAP (that) if you don't say anything about it the poison will seep into the people's minds and poison them against the opposition parties," Jeyaratnam told a news conference Monday to respond to Rajaratnam.

## S. Africa: low education may cause riots

By Richard Williams  
 Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — POOR EXAMINATION RESULTS and a scandal over leaked examination papers have prompted a leading black newspaper to express fears of renewed tension in South Africa's black schools and a repeat of bloody riots that began there in 1976.

Matriculation (school leaving) examination results in Johannesburg's black satellite city of Soweto released this month show a pass rate of only 37 per cent — the lowest since 1974 and well below a 83 per cent peak in 1976.

Educationalists, politicians and newspapers have all said the results confirm the inferior state of black education in this white-ruled country.

The black newspaper the Sowetan said recently it feared the present state of black education could lead to a repetition of the 1976 riots, when black schoolchildren in Soweto demonstrated against an education

system which in their eyes condemned them to perpetual second-class status. The demonstrations turned into nationwide riots in which more than 400 people were killed.

"We are dealing with children who have shown that they will go all the way to have their wrongs redressed," the Sowetan said in an editorial. "It would be worse than a tragedy for the country to have a repetition of what we had in 1976."

The announcement of the examination results came after weeks of suspense following disclosures that matriculation papers had been on sale in the streets of Soweto and other black townships.

Last month, an official of the department of education and training, the government ministry responsible for black education, was jailed for seven years after being found guilty of stealing and selling examination papers. Several other people have been fined for their part in the affair, and more than 5,000 black schoolchildren will have to resit their exams later this month.

The South African economy at

present faces problems of growth rather than of recession and a severe shortage of skilled workers in commerce and industry has focused attention on serious defects in "Bantu education" as the black system was known until 1978.

Classes are usually large, with one often poorly-qualified teacher to 47 children. In white schools the teacher-pupil ratio is one to 20.

School attendance for blacks is not compulsory and would-be pupils sometimes have to be turned away from schools unable to cope with the ever-increasing numbers seeking education.

Prof. Zeke Mphahlele of Witwatersrand University says political as well as social factors lie behind a crisis in black education. "Bantu education is a sick machine," he adds.

"It's black education run by a white department. We (blacks) have had no say in shaping it. The whole learning environment is unhealthy from school to university. The children learn in an atmosphere of protest with political and social tremors running beneath everything."

Jaap Strydom, the government's regional director of black education in Johannesburg, disagrees. "It's no longer true to say these people do not have a voice. An education council of blacks advises the minister. There are subject committees in my department, half of whose members are black."

A government-appointed commission has proposed far-reaching reforms for black education.

Its most sweeping recommendations were that there should be compulsory schooling and equal opportunities for all.

For Prof. Mphahlele, a single education system for all races and even multi-racial schools are of little use, unless blacks are consulted and involved in the reforms that black education needs.

"If there was a single department endorsing an authoritarian ideology on all races we wouldn't be any better off than we are now," he said. "Unless the content were to change, we would be in the same predicament."

In 1980, black and coloured

(mixed race) schoolchildren and students boycotted classes as a protest against inequality in South Africa's education system. The protests lasted almost 10 months in some cases but most children returned to school early last year.

There were renewed protests by coloured students and schoolchildren last June over the continued detention of certain student leaders and allegations of police brutality but these protests petered out.

The pro-government Afrikaans paper Vaderland however takes a different view of black education and its problems.

In an editorial entitled "burn down fewer schools," a reference to the 1976 riots, it praised what it called the impressive examination figures in black schools, and commented:

"It is an unfortunate fact that the black man all too often acts in a way that is detrimental to his own interests... he... his back ward position."

"The onus is now on the black pupil and his parents to use the opportunities created to the full and for their own good."



## ECONOMY

## Gulf aides to meet on energy policy

BAHRAIN, Jan. 30 (R) — Six Arab oil ministers meet in Saudi Arabia Sunday and industry analysts said that ways of coping with the world slump in demand for oil were bound to come up.

The ministers have set coordination of their petrochemical industries as the top issue for the Riyadh meeting.

But the fall in oil demand together with sagging spot market prices were certain to be discussed as well, the oil experts said.

The ministers will represent Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia, which between them produce about 11.5 million barrels a day (b/d) of crude, or half the output of OPEC, the 13-

nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Their meeting constitutes the first energy policy talks held under the auspices of the newly-founded Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Defence and finance ministers of the member states met earlier this week.

The six states earn about \$400 million a day from oil — virtually all their income.

Their six heads of state, when the Gulf Cooperation Council was founded in Abu Dhabi last May, instructed the oil ministers to coordinate oil pricing and production.

According to Abdullah Bishara, secretary-general of the council, this would ensure an uni-

interrupted flow of Gulf oil to world markets.

The official Saudi press agency said the ministers would consider ways to unify their stance in international groupings.

But Mr. Bishara said this week: "This is the first meeting of the council's oil ministers and I don't think this meeting will discuss production programming and prices."

"They will discuss petrochemicals in terms of cooperation in industry. That will be a major, salient point."

Analysts said they would be surprised if the ministers took significant decisions now outside the forum of OPEC to which Saudi

Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE belong.

OPEC itself faces problems in defending its \$34 a barrel benchmark on which other quotations are based as it tries to cope with the oil glut.

Ministers are however likely to discuss at least informally a crisis in another Arab oil grouping, the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), the analysts said.

The nine-nation OAPEC abandoned a meeting in Abu Dhabi last month after Libya stalled a Tunisian application for membership. All the council states except Oman are also OAPEC members.

## Reagan's next step: 'New federalism'

By Jon Schaffer

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Less than one year after President Reagan convinced Congress to accept large spending cuts and the largest tax cuts ever proposed by a president, he has proposed another major initiative in what some of his staff call the "Reagan economic revolution."

He calls the plan "New federalism." If accepted by Congress, it would reduce federal aid to states and cities by more than two-thirds by 1991 and transfer the responsibility for major social programmes to the state governments. "In a single stroke, we will be accomplishing a realignment that will end cumbersome administration and spiralling costs at the federal level while we insure these programmes will be more responsive to both the people they are meant to help and the people who pay for them," Mr. Reagan said in his state of the union message to Congress January 26.

White House Chief of Staff James Baker, at USICA's foreign press centre, called the proposal "really the beginning of the next step of fulfilling the mandate of his election."

Basically, under the President's

plan, the federal government would return to state and local governments more than 40 federal programmes that now spend some \$47,000 million annually.

To provide states with the means to finance these programmes, Mr. Reagan proposes to phase out by 1991 almost all federal excise taxes, currently totalling about \$41,000 million. Individual states, according to Mr. Reagan, would then be able to substitute their own excise taxes, or raise other taxes, to pay for the programmes they will inherit from the federal government.

Programmes he proposes to send back to the states include some \$8,000 million in annual expenditures for social, health, and nutrition services; \$6,400 million for local transportation, including the building of streets and mass transit; \$6,400 million for community development and fac-

ilities, including such items as sewer treatment plants and urban renewal; cash assistance to non-elderly poor; and education and training programmes for the needy.

Part of the \$47,000 million in federal programmes would involve a "swap", in which the federal government would assume the total cost of the "Medicaid" programme of health care for the needy. About \$13,500 million or about 40 per cent of the cost of the programme, is currently financed by states. In return, the states and cities would take over the \$16,500 million combined cost of the food stamp programme (food aid for the poor) and "aid to families with dependent children" — usually called simply "welfare" — the principal U.S. programme of income support for low-income families. About half of the welfare cost is currently shared by states.

Since the cost of medical care is expected to increase more than those costs for food stamps and aid for poor families, the swap — expected to be completed in fiscal year 1984 — will not raise costs for state and local governments in the aggregate, according to the Reagan administration. The financial burden of paying for the remaining \$30,000 million in federal programmes that will spin off to the states will be eased initially by a federal trust fund consisting of about \$28,000 million of rev-

enue raised from federal excise taxes on oil, alcohol, tobacco and gasoline.

During a transition period, each state would receive a portion of the trust fund equal to that state's 1979-81 share of federal funds received for the programmes being turned back to the states.

By 1991, states would be on their own — they would increase, reduce or even totally eliminate programmes now being funded through federal grants.

However, White House Chief of Staff James Baker said that it is the intent of the administration to require states to maintain minimum requirements in their food stamp and welfare programmes. "Safeguards will have to be built into the system so that there would not be an abandonment of social goals," Mr. Baker said.

Asked to explain what type of assurances the administration could offer recipients of these programmes that aid would continue, David Stockman, director of the office of management and budget, said that the administration intends to maintain current levels of assistance through 1987. However, Mr. Stockman speaking to reporters at the White House Jan. 27, said he could offer no other assurances, at this time, on what the minimum federal requirement for these programmes would be after 1987.

The states would eventually have to carry the full responsibility for financing the programmes they choose to keep. But by 1991 the federal government would have ceased collecting the excise taxes, leaving this source of revenue entirely to the states.

Mr. Baker said the administration has already briefed 40 state governors and some 30 mayors and country officials, and that the response the White House has gotten has been "generally favourable."

Replying to questions at the foreign press centre, Mr. Baker acknowledged that such a major change in the state-federal government relationship will make it tough to get congressional acceptance. However, Mr. Baker added people thought the same thing about the president's tax and budget initiatives when they were proposed ten months ago.

He said the "new federalism" concept has broad support among the American people because they believe that the problems are best understood and best dealt with at the local level.

## Poland's national income falls by 13%

WARSAW, Jan. 30 (R) — Polish government statistics, presenting yesterday what an official communist newspaper called "picture of colossal chaos", showed that the country's national income slumped back last year to its 1974 level.

The 13 per cent fall in income level for 1981 illustrated the economic impact of the intensified conflict between the communist authorities and the Solidarity free trade union, which culminated in the December 13 declaration of martial law and suspension of Solidarity.

It was the third successive year of decline for what communist governments call the "produced national income", roughly the equivalent of gross national product (GNP) as a basic measure of their economies.

The figures were contained in the annual review of the economy published by Poland's central statistical office, and prompted the communist party paper Trybuna Ludu to speak of chaos on a colossal scale.

"The economy, in order to emerge from the crisis for good, needs primarily peace and order, brought about by deliberate and consistent action, calculated for the long-term," the paper said. "First steps towards this goal have already been taken."

National income dropped by two per cent in 1979 and four per cent in 1980, the year growing labour unrest and strikes began to shake the country's economic and political foundations.

Today's government report said overall industrial output last year fell by 19 per cent and market

supplies were down by 11. The "nominal monetary incomes" of Poles rose by 31 per cent while the cost of living jumped by 25, the government report said.

In its commentary, Trybuna Ludu said: "One can hardly resist the impression that the processes which took place in our economy were governed more by the forces of unchecked inertia and accident, than by well thought-out activity, that economic phenomena were being shaped by the unpardonable political struggle rather than by economic laws, mechanisms and prudence."

The statistical offices said disruptive developments in the economy whipped up inflationary trends and aggravated disorganisation of the domestic market.

The report did not go into det-

ails on this. But food and consumer supplies were short throughout 1981, and there now is rationing of meat, sugar, butter, flour, cereals and soap.

The report said Poland had a trade deficit of \$2.07 billion in 1981. Exports were down by 14.6 per cent while imports fell by 12.2 per cent.

But Poland reduced its trade deficit with industrialised capitalist countries to \$540 million from \$780 million the official statistics said.

However its overall deficit with other communist countries more than doubled, reaching \$2.13 billion. The deficit with the Soviet Union alone amounted to \$2.1 billion, the report said. Trade with developing nations moved into a surplus of \$600 million from a deficit of \$120 million.

Poland's foreign debt when martial law was declared amounted to \$25.5 billion and 3.3 billion roubles, the report added.

The report said overall agricultural output rose in 1981, with better grain and root crops, but animal production declined because of cuts in grain and feed imports.

The report said Polish coal production dropped by 30.1 million tonnes to 163 million tonnes and coal exports were half what they were in 1980.

Poland's oil imports declined by 2.8 million tonnes. Soviet supplies were unchanged but deliveries from capitalist countries dropped by 87 per cent.

Grain imports totalled 7.2 million tonnes, and food imports were up by nearly a third, the report said.

## American farmers urged to cut output

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (R) — American farmers, who harvested record crops last year, were asked by the government yesterday to sow less land in an effort to reduce surpluses and bolster prices.

Agriculture secretary John Block told farmers to plant less if they wanted certain government benefits.

Farmers who grow maize, oats, sorghum and barley can reduce plantings 10 per cent while wheat, rice and cotton growers can leave 15 per cent of their land idle.

In return, they will become eligible for benefits such as government loans.

Mr. Block initially opposed having to tell farmers to leave part of their land idle because it contradicted President Reagan's free-market philosophy.

He changed his mind after last year's bumper harvest caused a

slump in prices.

Mr. Block told a news conference in Kansas City, centre of a major wheat-growing area, that a cut in output would cause grain prices to firm while the effect to consumers would be "negligible."

## Thailand, Bangladesh sign cooperation pact

BANGKOK, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — Thailand and Bangladesh yesterday signed an agreement setting up a legal framework for the creation of a joint commission to expand cooperation between the two countries.

A foreign ministry press release said the agreement was the result of sentiments expressed during the visit of the late Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman to Thailand in 1979, and would also serve implementation of existing agreements on trade, air services, fisheries, culture, education and science.

their studies, feature "People in America" 18:30 Music USA (Standards) 19:00 News and Topical Reports 19:15 News Horizons 19:30 Issues in the News 20:00 Special English: News Words and their stories 20:15 The Concert Hall 21:00 News and New Products USA 21:15 Critics Choice 21:30 Studio One

## AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

## ARRIVALS:

8:00 Cairo (EA)  
8:45 Cairo  
8:55 Agaba  
9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi  
9:30 Jeddah  
9:40 Kuwait  
10:10 Beirut  
11:45 Riyadh (SV)  
14:00 Jeddah (SV)  
15:35 Kuwait (KAC)  
16:30 Cairo  
16:45 Tripoli, Tunis  
17:00 Athens  
17:10 Paris  
17:30 Paris, London  
17:45 New York, Vienna  
17:50 Brussels, Geneva  
18:00 Cairo  
19:10 Athens, Zurich (SR)  
19:30 Rome  
20:30 Beirut (MEA)  
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)  
21:55 Beirut  
23:55 Baghdad  
01:00 Beirut  
01:00 Cairo (EA)  
02:00 Baghdad

## DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo  
6:45 Beirut  
7:00 Agaba  
8:30 London (EA)  
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)  
9:25 Beirut (MEA)  
9:25 Frankfurt  
10:30 Rome  
11:15 Athens

## EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:  
Amman: 51968  
Mazen Hijawi 51968  
Mohammad Al Abbadi 76959

Irbid:  
Marwan Al Gharam 74545

Zarqa:  
Tawfiq Qasimiyeh (—)

## PHARMACIES:

Amman:  
Al Arabiya Al Kubra 23141  
Adnan 39652  
Al Hashimi 51699  
Nafim 72310

## Irbid:

Zarqa:  
Al Hayat (—)

## TAKIS:

Jerusalem 39655  
Tala 25021  
Faisal 22051  
Al Burj 61028

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520  
British Council 36147-3  
French Cultural Centre 41993  
Goffe Institute 42033  
Soviet Cultural Centre 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City 67181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793

## Y.W.M.A.

Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 84555/84366

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

## PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:07  
Sunrise 6:31  
Dhuhr 11:49  
Asr 2:46  
Maghreb 5:02  
Isha 6:32

## CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luwbeh 37440  
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman 24590  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein 66428  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdal 23541  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman 23585  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani 63249

## MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday.

## Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qafra (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. 93.994.1

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 100.3/100.5  
Lebanese pound 71.4/72.7  
Syrian pound 57.9/58.4  
Iraqi dinar 621.7/626.9  
Kuwaiti dinar 1204/1207.5  
Egyptian pound 341.7/344.9  
Qatari riyal 93.994.1

UAE dirham 93.1/93.7  
Omani rial 987.6/990.6  
U.S. dollar 341.3/343.5  
U.K. sterling 635.5/639.5  
W. German mark 145.6/146.5  
Swiss franc 183.6/184.7  
French franc 37.5/37.8

Italian lire (for every 100) 27.5/27.7  
Japanese yen (for every 100) 148.4/149.3  
Dutch guilder 133.3/134.1  
Belgian franc 85.7/86.2  
Swedish crown 60.2/60.6

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111  
Civil Defence rescue 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) 7125-6/7-8  
Police headquarters 39141  
Najdah roving patrol rescue police (English spoken) 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206  
Jordan Television 73111  
Radio Jordan 74111

First aid, fire, police 199  
Fire headquarters 22090  
Cablegram or telegram 18

## Telephone:

Information 12  
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10  
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17  
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

## MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	250	150	Broad Beans	400	350
Eggplant (large)	170	120	Apples (Golden)	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	120	90	Apples (Double Red)	260	200
Marrow (small)	240	200	Apples (Starken)	340	180
Marrow (large)	150	100	Lemons	150	110
Cucumber (small)	480	400	Oranges (Abu surra)	260	200
Cucumber (large)	350	250	Oranges (Shamouti)	190	150
Hot Green Pepper	400	350	Oranges (local)	110	80
Sweet Pepper	300	250	Oranges (French)	160	110
Cabbage	100	60	Cauliflowers	90	70
Onions (dry)	150	120	Tangerine	220	150
Green onions	180	140	Bonani	190	150
Garlic	500	400	Carrot	160	120
Spinach	90	70	Turnips	150	100
Coconut (piece)	350	300	Chestnut	520	450
Beans	380	300	Grapesfruit	100	70
Bananas	260	200	Beet	140	90
Bananas (Mukhammar)	225	180	Lettuce (a head)	100	70
Local Potatoes	140	100	Mandarin oranges	220	180



## SPORTS

## Keegan sends Southampton to the top West Indies express bowling

LONDON, Jan. 30 (R) — Kevin Keegan, expected to lead England in the World Cup finals in Spain, today sent Southampton soaring to the top of the English soccer league for the first time in their 97-year history.

Keegan's eighth-minute goal gave Southampton a 1-0 victory at Middlesbrough, and catapulted them ahead of Manchester United and Ipswich, who were both beaten.

United, the overnight leaders, lost 2-0 at Swansea but the day's major upset took place at Ipswich where struggling Notts County scored an improbable 3-1 win over the League's most consistent side.

Fourth-placed Manchester City scored four goals in the first 36 minutes but beat Birmingham only 4-2 while European Champions Liverpool reassured their claim to the League title by burying champions Aston Villa 3-0.

Sixth is the highest Southampton have finished in the League, but today's events will convince them they can improve on that this season.

Keegan, the man England will be looking to in Spain, was given his goal-scoring chance by Alan Ball, a hero of England's 1966 World Cup triumph.

Middlesbrough should have equalised when they were awarded a 64th-minute penalty but Scot Bobby Thomson sliced his kick 15 metres off target.

Southampton now have 40 points from 22 games compared with Manchester United's 39 from 22 and Ipswich's 38 from 19.

United's defence, the meanest in the first division having conceded only 16 League goals before today, surprisingly caved in straight after the interval when Alan Curtis and Robbie James scored in the space of two minutes.

The collapse of the Ipswich defence was even less predictable. Gordon Mair shot Notts County into a first-half lead and although Frans Thijssen equalised for Ipswich, goals by Brian Kilcline and Paul Hooks sealed the visitors' victory.

The result ended a nine-game winning streak by Ipswich. England strikers Trevor Francis and Kevin Reeves each scored twice as Manchester City opened at a gallop against Birmingham. Frank Worthington pulled two back in the 39th and 41st minutes but then the goals dried up and the score remained unchanged.

Liverpool's steady progress from the unaccustomed depths of the first division — they were 18th at one stage — showed no sign of fading. Ian Rush and two-goal Terry McDermott were the scorers who sunk Aston Villa.

Everton and Tottenham, battling to keep in touch with the leaders, drew 1-1. Everton led from the 10th minute when Scottish striker Graeme Sharp rifled home a volley and it was not until the 77th minute that Tottenham equalised. Glenn Hoddle setting up a goal for Argentine international Ricardo Villa.

Arsenal continue to make heavy weather of scoring goals at home but the one Paul Vaessen got today was enough to give them a 1-0 win over Leeds. It was only the sixth goal Arsenal have scored in nine League games at their Highbury ground.

Middlesbrough's defeat by Southampton left them pinned to the foot of the first division. Sunderland stayed one place above them despite a 1-0 away win over Wolverhampton, who are also struggling to fend off relegation.

Luton stretched their lead at the top of the second division to six points by beating Leicester 2-1 while second-placed Oldham were held 1-1 at home by Bolton. Watford stayed in touch in third place, beating Rotherham 2-1 after conceding an early goal.

For the second week running, Aberdeen made a flying start with a first-minute goal although this time they could not improve on the 9.6 seconds it took them to go ahead last Saturday. John Hewitt, the scorer of that lightning goal, laid on today's opener for John McMaster.

## batters Australian batsmen

ADELAIDE, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — Australia is battered but unbowed after a middle order fightback on the first day of the third test against the West Indies at Adelaide Oval.

Before a crowd of more 30,000 people in fine weather, the Australians led by captain Greg Chappell fought back from the seemingly hopeless position of four wickets for 17 at one stage.

At stumps Australia was six wickets for 204 but the fightback cost the home side dearly.

South Australia's David Hookes and Rick Darling have been recalled to the squad in case injuries to captain Greg Chappell and vice captain Kim Hughes prevent them fielding.

Chappell will have X-rays tomorrow if soreness in his left hand which was clubbed by more than one fast ball today doesn't clear up and severe bruising to Hughes' left foot may keep him from fielding as well.

Rod Marsh was at an eye specialist when the covers were being drawn and blurred vision caused by being hit on the face by another fast ball may require NSW batsman John Dyson to deputise as keeper.

If Chappell, Hughes and Marsh are all off the field, Jeff Thomson will captain the Australians.

Gambling that his pacemen could destroy the Australian lineup on a responsive Adelaide pitch, Clive Lloyd sent the Australians into bat after winning the toss.

The decision paid early dividends and the Australians were reeling at three wickets for eight runs at one stage.

Bruce Laird was the first to go trying to glance the ball off the bowling of Roberts, caught behind by Dujon for two.

Graeme Wood was next trying to cut Roberts to point with the ball travelling to Garner in the slips for five runs.

The attempted glance gained its next victim when John Dyson tried to turn Holding to fine leg and was caught behind by Dujon for one.

Coming in at number five Chappell joined Hughes at the crease with the Australians three wickets for eight and for a short while the pair seemed to have the Windies measure.

But in Holding's sixth over Hughes was hit on the instep of the right foot and fell to the pitch in agony.

The team doctor attended to Hughes, but the vice captain was out soon after flashing at a ball from Holding, and tests later revealed bruising to his right foot and an undetected broken big toe on the left, probably sustained in the second one day final in Melbourne.

Allan Border joined Chappell with the score at four wickets for 17 and the two proceeded to slowly restore some back bone to the Australian innings, despite a concerted effort by the West Indian pacemen to remove them.

West Indian fielders and the crowd both joined in an extended period of applause when Chappell's fifty came up in 191 minutes with a boundary off Holding.

The partnership was not without its close calls with Chappell narrowly escaping being caught.

Despite the flutters, Chappell and Border gave the Australian innings just what it needed — stability in the face of fast bowling and when Chappell was finally out caught in the slips by Garner off the bowling of Holding at 61 he received a heroes ovation.

He had appeared to be in some difficulty for much of his innings but the fifth wicket partnership which lasted 172 minutes and yielded 105 runs including five boundaries by Chappell gave his critics food for thought.

Chappell passed another milestone today by becoming one of only two other Australians, Sir Donald Bradman and Neil Harvey the others, to pass the 6000 test run mark.

Border continued his good form with a crucial 50 in 217 minutes aided by Rod Marsh who wasted no time putting runs on the board in this his record 80th test appearance for Australia, surpassing the previous record by Neil Harvey.

In fact Marsh kept Border waiting for his 50 by monopolising the strike for four overs in which he hit 35 runs.

The West Indian pace attack which had already claimed Hughes and Chappell struck again in the 69th over when a fast rising ball from Croft caught Marsh near his left eye, lifting his helmet from his head and sending him to the ground.

All-rounder Ian Botham, who came at Fletcher's fall, lived dangerously, surviving an easy catch and a stumping chance. India muffed another catch later, allowing England to jump back into a strong position.

After tea, Botham played more confidently and permitted Gower to do most of the scoring.

At stumps, Gower was unbeaten with 75 elegant runs while Botham was on 31.

Earlier in the day, England made one change in the team that played the last test at Madras, with off-spinner John Emburey taking the place of fast bowler Paul Allott. India retained the same 11 cricketers who played at Madras.

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## FEATURES

## Life is getting worse for the aging

By Ewa Freyberg

Better health and living conditions throughout the world are leading to an unprecedented increase in the aging population of countries.

The trend is most marked in industrialized countries where some 10 per cent of citizens are aged 60 years or more. But it is becoming an important factor in developing countries where 2 to 4 per cent are in the aging group. And by the end of this century it is expected that the aging population in developing countries will rapidly increase.

An often overlooked consequence of this demographic shift is the particular problems of elderly women. They already form the majority of the aging in industrialized societies and will eventually predominate in the Third World.

The reasons why women, often widowed, are the largest aging group, and are likely to face loneliness, are clear.

Firstly, in most countries life expectancy is much higher for women than men. In the Soviet Union, U.S. and France for example, women on average live 8 to 10 years longer than men. In Malawi, Bolivia and Bangladesh, women outlive men by 2 to 4 years.

Secondly, men tend to marry women younger than themselves, leaving women widowed in their later years. The third factor is the recent trend for older persons, particularly women, to live alone rather than with their families.

While in some societies, for instance in Europe, Latin America and Oceania, the aging live in urban areas, in others such as in the Soviet Union and Africa, they tend to live in the countryside. But in every region of the world, urban areas attract more older women than men.

Some of the problems facing elderly women are age old: the emotional and economic consequences of widowhood, for example, which seem surprisingly similar in countries of every type of culture and level of development. Also, to a greater or lesser degree, women in all societies are trained for dependency and are valued primarily for their nurturing roles. To overcome this dependency will not be easy even in countries where women have traditionally been a part of economic life.

But to those traditional problems have been added new ones. Rapid industrialization has led to the migration of younger adults to towns. The traditional extended family structure is being disrupted. The elderly can either remain behind, forgotten in the villages, or move to their children's apartments in the town where they are often lonely and unhappy. This trend is important in some Eastern European countries for example, where governments have responded with a system of institutional care for the aged. Experience has shown however, that the institutional approach is by no means the most satisfactory solution.

Elderly women suffer from severe economic disadvantages. Just as their wages are lower during their working life, so the income of aging women is considerably less than that of elderly men. Under most social security systems, women are inequitably treated on the grounds that they are homemakers assured of the male breadwinner's support both during their working life and after.

In addition, their earnings and years of work outside the home are almost always less than men's, and income disparity between the sexes grows in later years. Their savings are therefore less and women also find it much harder to find work when they are older. In short, throughout the world, industrial or agricultural areas, women over 60 are the poorest of the poor.

Moreover, in an era of inflation, older people's generally fixed incomes are particularly hard hit. Again, most affected are the poorest and the oldest, usually women.

Given all these problems, policy makers are asking what can be

done. One answer is to make it easier for men and women to remain in employment. In addition, it is important to remove impediments to the elderly seeking jobs, particularly women who are likely to be discriminated against on the basis of both sex and age.

Helping older people retain or find productive employment is more and more seen as being good for society, as it makes the elderly more self-reliant. This lowers their dependency on family or the state and brings them important physical, psychological and economic benefits.

Interestingly, the participation of older people in the economy is much higher in developing countries. This is partly because the concept of "retirement" is an amorphous concept in rural societies where social security is less available. Also the extreme poverty of many older people in the Third World presses them into jobs which are low paid and of low productivity.

But in all countries, policy makers are turning to the view that jobs for older people, especially women, cannot be treated as welfare. Their employment is being seen instead as an essential factor in development, and in the stability of families and societies. In other words, the best way to make the elderly, notably women, less isolated, lonely and marginal is to make them more productive and independent.

What is needed are policies in rich and poor countries alike to ensure the inclusion of the aged in all aspects of life: economic, political, cultural, social and the family. There are lessons that can be learned from the experience of industrial societies who are already facing the problems associated with an increase in their aging population.

Careful planning should make it possible for developing countries to take the best from the developed world's experience while avoiding negative features. And

they may be lessons developed countries can learn from the approach to aging found in developing countries, for example how to reinforce the natural, informal network of the extended family and to build on the solidarity of the local community.

How to preserve the support structures for the elderly, increasingly women, in developing countries will be one of the subjects before the World Assembly on Aging, to be held by the United Nations in Vienna, Austria in July-August 1982. In the view of the Secretary-General of the World Assembly, William M. Kerrigan, one of its major functions will be to impress government decision makers "with the need to include the aging in the social, economic and political equations of society."

And a most important element in this equation will be the requirements of elderly women — the forgotten poor.

— U.N. press release

## How to find the right weekend

By Stephen Hughes

Reuter

RABAT — Morocco, unlike the majority of Muslim countries, still observes the Christian Sunday as the weekly day of rest but there is a growing movement to change this to the traditional Muslim Friday.

Members of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives raised the matter during their current session and Abu Bakr Kadiri, a prominent politician, wrote an editorial recently calling for the change.

The early colonial administration decreed that the traditional Muslim Friday should continue to be observed, as it had for centuries, out of respect for

local customs, but later administrations imposed the Christian Sunday as the day of rest.

Later, this included Saturday afternoon, or all day Saturday for the banks, and it remains standard practice in Morocco today even though in neighbouring Algeria and Tunisia, both former French colonies, Friday is now the official weekly day-off.

During the struggle for independence, nationalists of the Istiqlal Party campaigned for the observance of Friday and, especially in the years leading to 1955, many shops used to close on Fridays as a form of political protest against French colonialism.

But although the Istiqlal Party dominated the first governments in independent Morocco it did

nothing to change the situation, and Sunday continued to be the official holiday.

The first concession was introduced comparatively recently when the government decided to allow civil servants to leave work at 11.30 a.m. on Fridays instead of midday so they could attend prayers at the mosque.

The Sunday holiday is observed mainly in the cities. In rural areas Friday has always been a day of rest, even during the protectorate, and today in the old walled cities more and more shops are closing in the souks or bazaars on Friday.

In an editorial in the political weekly *Ar-Rassala*, Mr. Kadiri, a leading member of the Istiqlal Party's executive wrote: "By maintaining Sunday as a day of rest we show we are still the target of colonial manoeuvres against Islam and that we are incapable of preserving our personality and Islamic values because of influence."

Some businessmen criticise the proposals to make Friday the official day of rest. The critics, particularly businessmen dealing with foreign countries, say they can do

nothing on Saturdays and Sundays when companies in Europe are closed.

Other businessmen reply that an official decision making Friday the day of rest would stimulate economic activity and productivity by stopping a growing trend towards three-day weekends.

Often when a Christian or Muslim holiday comes just before a weekend the tendency is to take three days off. With 12 official Moroccan holidays each year, many urban Moroccans can have as much as an extra month's paid leave on top of their annual holidays.

"It is too good a thing for most people, particularly civil servants and workers, so there is not much popular pressure for change in the holiday system," one Moroccan businessman said.

Mr. Kadiri, whose party is a member of the ruling coalition said: "Making Friday our weekly day of rest would prove our attachment to our Muslim personality and our refusal to ape or depend on others."

## Swiss Army told to behave itself

By Tom Heneghan  
Reuters

GENEVA — The well-mannered Swiss soldier never carries a plastic shopping bag while in uniform. He knows when to tip his hat, splashes on the eau de cologne sparingly and avoids using his table knife for any food his fork can cut.

And he will never — or at least never again — use posters of naked women as shooting targets or stage striptease shows to celebrate the end of his compulsory annual refresher courses.

The Swiss Army, concerned that several recent storms over soldiers' sexist behaviour was harming its William Tell image as a militia of upstanding men selflessly serving their country, has drawn up a list of social tips in a pocket-sized pamphlet on etiquette for its troops.

The 18-page ABC of Good Manners shows the Swiss soldier as a man of somewhat quaint and stiff manners, always ready to defer to his superiors and never unsure about which fork to use or which wine to choose.

Although full of guidelines for the soldier accompanying a lady in public, it diplomatically skirts the private incidents which have brought the army into a running battle with the small but vocal feminist movement here.

One controversy erupted after feminists learned an officers' group had organised shooting practice two years ago with a poster of a naked woman as the target.

Their subsequent court complaint that the incident insulted women was rejected recently by a Bernese court, which ruled the Organisation for Women's Issues (OFRA) was not competent to legally represent all women. OFRA is considering taking its case to the Swiss Supreme Court.

In another incident last July, a company of 80 soldiers in the air-raid protection corps played host to a striptease show to mark the end of an annual three-week refresher course all men under 50 must do as part of the Swiss militia defence system.

A further scandal broke out when it became public that a group of soldiers were circulating

"report cards" rating the waitresses in local restaurants for their physical charms.

The incidents were taken seriously in the army, a militia which fought its last foreign campaign against Napoleon's invading forces in 1810.

Several company captains have been suspended or reprimanded after macho incidents in their units. Defence Minister Georges-Armand Chevallaz sent troop commanders a letter last year condemning "military jokes in bad taste, lacking the most elementary respect for women."

The army should not have any problem with respect for women, or anybody else for that matter, if the soldiers follow the old-fashioned rules laid out for them in the new pamphlet.

"Civilian and military manners hardly differ, although the leeway in the non-military domain may be somewhat larger," the pamphlet proclaims.

Most of the guidelines for behaviour with the ladies are standard etiquette book fare, such as holding a chair for a lady, walking on her left side and offering to light cigarettes.

The booklet advises soldiers to prefer black leather cases to plastic bags for their shopping, but is quick to allow them to carry a lady's baggage no matter what size or colour it is.

After pointing out to the reader how important a well-fitting uniform and an occasional pressing for his trousers are, the booklet finishes with one of its stronger hints — that soldiers should not forget to wash themselves as well.

"Whether in a hotel or in a bivouac, there is always an opportunity to wash oneself thoroughly," it says.

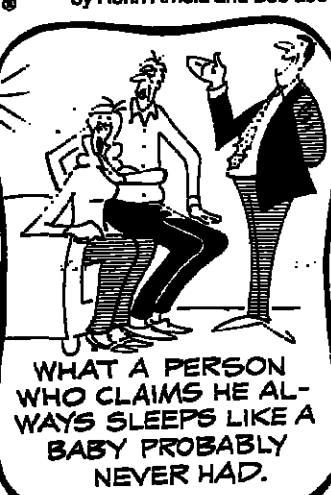
"Neat looks give you self-confidence while sloppiness hints at a lack of will. And who would like that said about himself?"

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUGOY  
KALFE  
RAJEBB  
GAMNEA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

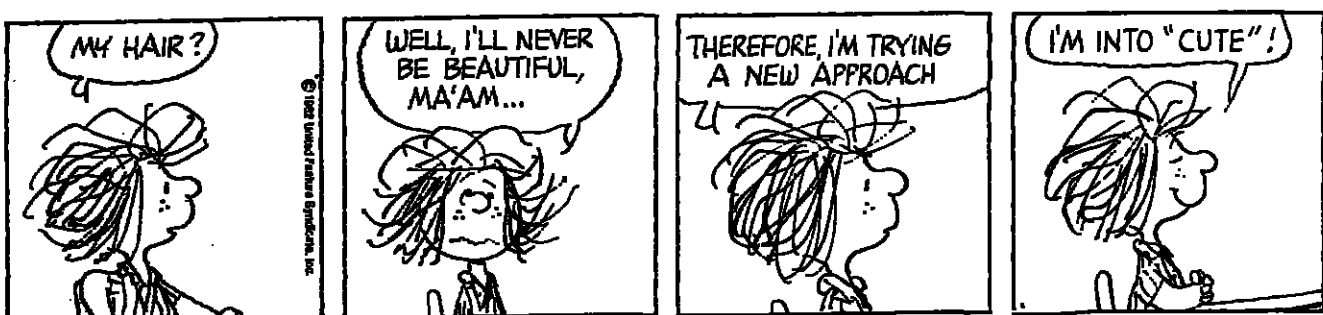
Yesterday's Jumbles: AGILE JOINT ECZEMA BRAZEN  
Answer: A kick many people get from rifle practice—RECOIL

## THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

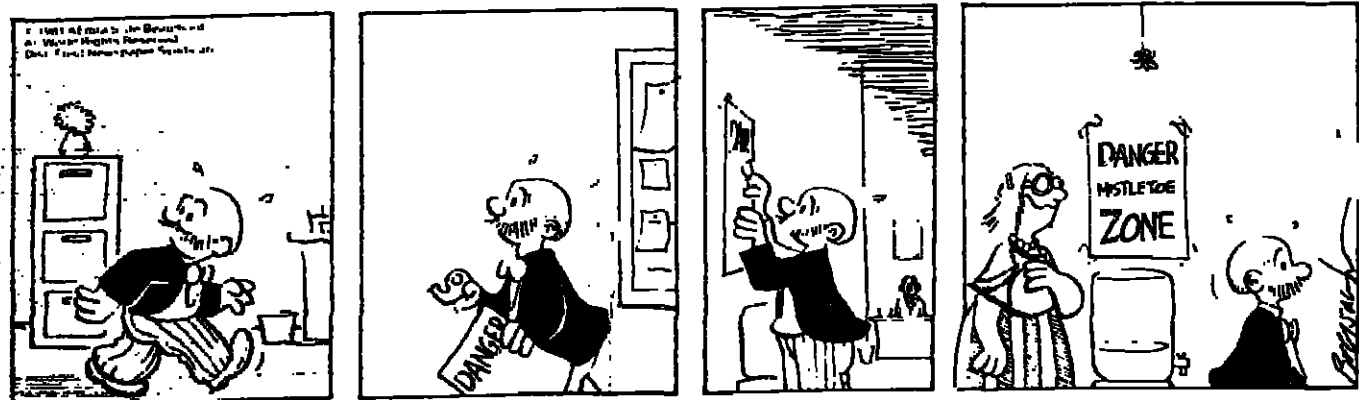


"Think of it this way: If I'd landed an airplane on a flat tire I'd be a heroine!"

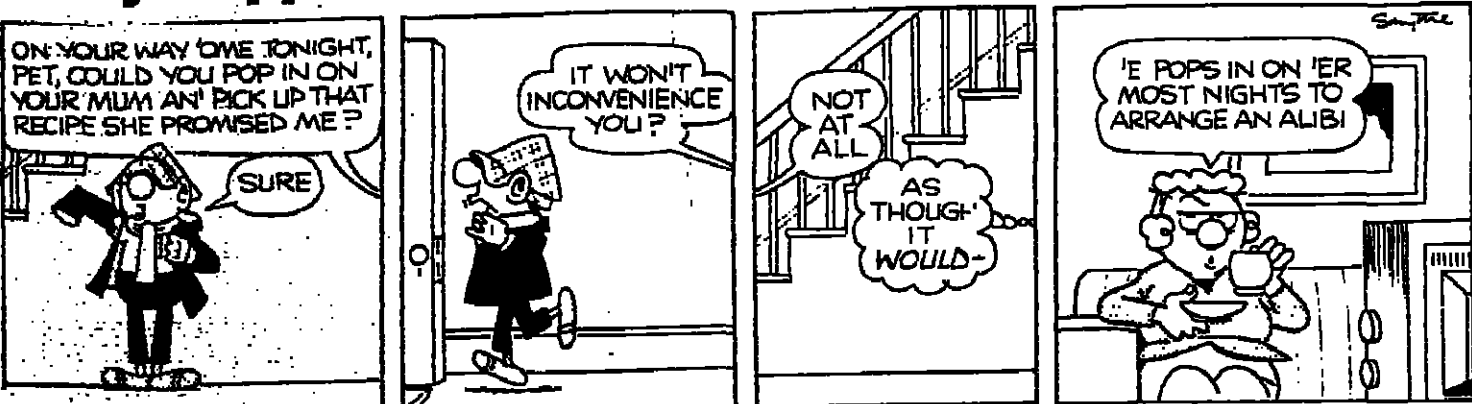
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 31, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to get together with congenials and plan how you and they can become more successful in your relationships. Fine also for entertaining and romance.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Concentrate on having more harmony with allies and become more successful in the future. Try to make life more pleasant.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Plan some time for recreation that can take you away temporarily from the stress and strain of regular duties.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You are now able to come to a fine understanding with family members and have more accord in the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A day to visit good friends, relatives and business allies and come to a better understanding with them.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Check your surroundings and make needed improvements. Ideal time to catch up on your correspondence. Handle money wisely.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A time to think about improving your financial status. Avoid one who has an eye on your assets. Be wary of outsiders.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Think along lines of gaining your personal aims. Be more efficient in handling routines. Don't neglect an important payment.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make plans that could produce greater income in the future. Don't waste money on persons who are ungrateful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make it a point to keep in touch with persons you really enjoy. A personal goal can be easily attained now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A time to contact loyal friends and get their backing for something that is important to you. Relax at home tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Forget dull routines now and make new contacts with those who can live up your life. Strive for happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take care of your personal obligations early in the day for best results. Show more interest in a civil matter.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will get along well with just about everybody because of the real charm in this nature, so be sure to direct the education along lines that will require being with the public a good part of the time.

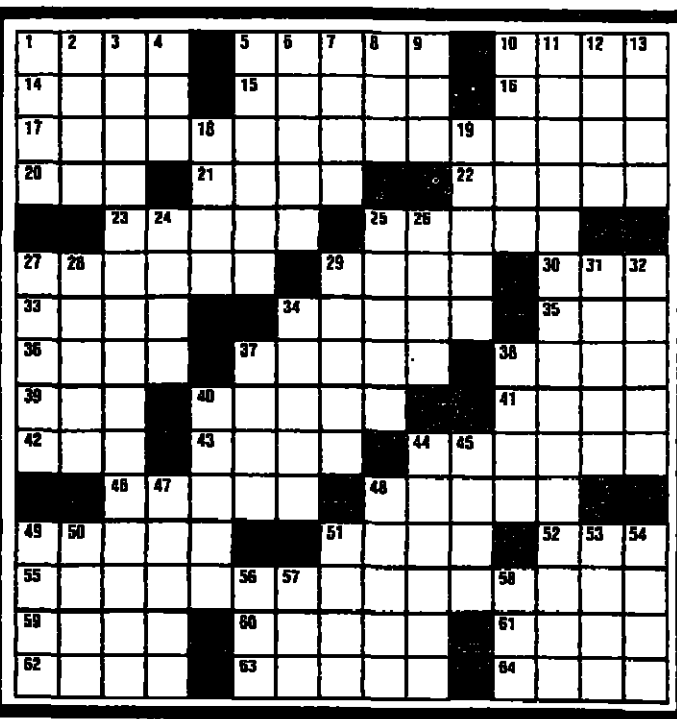
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword By Albert L. Misenko

ACROSS	30 Dapper —	48 New Zealand	19 Word of
1 Heavy club	33 Oahu dance	native	regret
5 Social	34 Cheerful,	49 Book part	24 Repast
division	in England	51 Troubles	25 Trousters
10 Detect	35 Samuel's	52 Dixie	26 Chi-chi
14 Cut —	mentor	school —	27 Ill-bred
(dance)	38 Russian	letters	one
15 Negative	mountain	55 Two of	28 Nimbi
particle	range	fifty	29 Famous
16 Dies —	37 Repugnant	59 Solar disk	batsman
17 Condition	38 Obstacle	60 Formal	31 Winglike
of no mercy	39 Raced	poetic	32 Actor
20 A Hunter	40 Clerical	tribute	Bruce
21 Iridescent	vestments	61 Part	34 Type of
gemstone	41 Small	father	fowl
22 Expels	suffix	62 French	37 Alaskan
23 Fire	42 Influenced	repaired	town
25 Zoroastrian	43 Chinese	63 Fortune	38
27 Profession	44 Wool	Poker money	teller
29 Vikki of	embroidery	DOWN	40 Collapsed
song	46 Split	1 Place of	44 Made water-
		trade	tight
		2 Scope	45 Painter
		Dixie	Bonheur
		waterway	47 Senseless
		48 Conceal	48 Small fly
		5 Golly	49 Type of
		Billy	cookie
		6 Lead —	50 Fountain in
		(listen)	New Orleans
		7 Window part	51 As strong
		8 Digit	as —
		9 Naval man:	53 Season
		abbr.	54 Certain
		10 Head cavity	plaintiff
		11 White House	56 Pershing's
		name: abbr.	name: abbr.
		12 Kfir	57 Movie star
		13 Hardy girl	MacDrew
		18 Garment	58 FDR agency

## Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

DESIGN	LIANO	ARIAL
ALLIVE	ATOP	ADOR
GALLIN	PERU	AYOY
NORTH	ERL	RIGHTS
HAIR	ENE	
CAMERIS	PRANT	TIAM
ALITA	FOICIE	RODI
CENTRAL	AMERICAN	
TUT	ERIERY	NINE
LITIS	ARIES	OBSTAIT
SOUL	IR	ALLOU
SOUTHERN	BELLIS	
PELIA	NOEL	GOAN
PEEL	CAIRE	ETUDE
TORY	EMIR	RESIST





## WORLD

## Polish media assail 'Reagan show'

WARSAW, Jan. 30 (R) — Poland's official press today poured scorn on the television programme President Reagan has set for tomorrow protesting against military rule in Poland.

The press disclosed that the Warsaw authorities would screen a counter-show of their own.

Newspaper headlines described the 40-minute television programme, in which the president will take part along with other Western leaders and American entertainers, as "an open act of propaganda aggression" and "a disgraceful tragic-farce."

They also attacked weekend demonstrations in U.S. cities of solidarity with the Polish people.

The Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu styled the day of solidarity "America's black Saturday," and said an anti-Polish wave was gathering strength in the U.S.

In a commentary, the newspaper said that while professing friendly feelings for Poland, the U.S. — following the declaration of martial law in Poland last

month — had imposed economic sanctions that struck a painful blow at the living standards of every Polish family.

"No hollywood-style political spectacular, even the most maulin, will sugar-coat this truth," Trybuna Ludu said.

News that Poland's military-controlled television service was putting on an answer to the U.S. show came in details of tomorrow's schedule, published in today's newspapers. It included a 65-minute item tomorrow evening entitled merely: "Scenario and production by Ronald Reagan."

Newspapers gave no further details. An official at the Warsaw Television programme section said the title spoke for itself but she added that she had not seen the programme or the script.

The armed forces newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosci, in a commentary headed "The Reagan Show," noted that former Polish ambassadors Romuald Spasowski

and Zdzislaw Rurarz, who defected from their posts in Washington and Tokyo last month, would appear in the U.S. programme.

The newspaper described the former diplomats as a "ballet duo," and added: "It is said that after being trained in a special centre near Washington, they both dance superbly to the tune from an orchestra conducted by counter-intelligence agency (CIA) chief (Richard) Casey."

Polish newspapers also reported that the concept of the American television programme, which includes entertainers such as Frank Sinatra and Bob Hope and is being broadcast round the world by satellite, had aroused misgivings among some of Washington's West European allies.

They quoted commentators in some Western countries as describing the show as "an unseemly and vulgar example of coarse propaganda" which would only have been possible in the U.S.

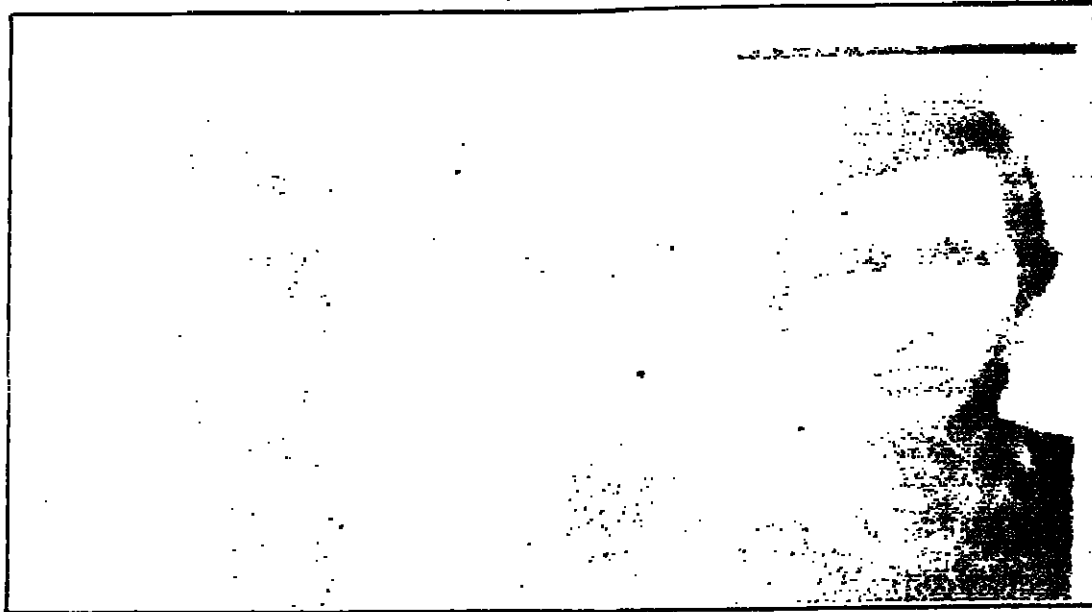
Newspapers also published the

text of a message sent by the Polish branch of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPIU), an organisation which links parliaments around the world, to its counterpart body in the U.S. Congress, protesting against the programme.

The message, addressed to Sen. Robert Stafford, described the show and weekend demonstrations as unjustified and inadmissible interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state.

In another attack on the U.S. Communist Party politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski was reported as telling a meeting yesterday that U.S. economic sanctions were a manifestation of Washington's support for "the opposition in our country."

The official news agency PAP quoted Mr. Marciowski as saying the impact of the sanctions would be particularly painful in the first six months of this year, when Poland would be short of much imported raw materials and components.



Three of the five suspected Red Brigades members arrested at a Padua apartment which police raided Thursday to rescue U.S. Brig.-Gen. James Dozier.

(From left to right) Emilia Libera, Antonio Savasta and Giovanni Ciucci (A.P. wirephoto)

## Police continue swoop on Brigades

ROME, Jan. 30 (R) — Italian police following up the freeing of U.S. Brig.-Gen. James Dozier today arrested 12 suspected guerrillas and seized documents and explosives.

The authorities continued debriefing the general after he had paid a short visit to his home in Verona this morning. It was the first time he had been there since a Red Brigades commando kidnapped him on Dec. 17.

"I am very happy here. I love my home and I love Verona and I'm happy to stay here," he said as he stood with Mrs. Dozier at the door of their riverside apartment block.

NATO officials said the general then returned to the Vicenza army

base where he is staying in heavily-guarded rest quarters for further intensive sessions with investigators.

He has been giving them all the details he can about his 42-day captivity that ended when police smashed into the "people's prison" in Padua on Thursday.

Police said raids on guerrilla hideouts yielded 12 more arrests today. They added that nearly a dozen guerrilla refuges have been broken into in the last two days, the latest in the northern city of Brescia.

Police said yesterday they had arrested 23 suspected guerrillas and seized documents about plans to attack NATO personnel, magistrates, police and journalists.

They said today three guerrilla bases were discovered in Brescia and the 12 arrested there were charged with participating in an armed band, subversive association and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

They included university students, workers and a postman, all of whom were believed to belong to a cell of the Front Line group responsible for a series of shootings and bombings in the region stretching back to 1978, the police said.

In Padua, police experts were conducting forensic tests on weapons found in the "people's prison" to establish whether any had been used in previous Brigades attacks.

## Ulusu attacks Council of Europe resolution

ANKARA, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — Turkish Premier Bulend Ulusu today criticised as "hostile" a Council of Europe resolution condemning alleged human rights violations here.

Addressing a consultative assembly budget session, Mr. Ulusu said the resolution reflected a "hostile stance against Turkey" and contained unfair accusations.

Turkish head of state Gen. Kenan Evren was expected to disclose in a nationally televised speech tomorrow whether Turkey will withdraw from the 21-nation council.

The council's parliamentary assembly adopted the tough resolution.

Mr. Ulusu said that the military national security council is studying it.

## PLO splinter group threatens Austrian government

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (R) — A statement purporting to come from a Palestinian splinter group has threatened the Austrian government with "extensive problems" if three Arabs in prison after an attack on a Vienna synagogue were not freed.

The statement, on paper bearing the letterhead of Al Assifa which has been outlawed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) after breaking away 10 years ago from the commando group Fateh, was delivered yesterday to a news agency office in Beirut.

The statement, dated Jan. 28 in Kuwait and addressed to the Austrian embassy in Kuwait, held Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and other Austrian leaders responsible for the safety of "our three comrades" and for treating them as political prisoners.

"We consider that the sentences passed against them are nullified and we warn that if these sentences remain valid then the Austrian government will be subjected to extensive problems," it said.

Two Al Assifa members were jailed for life last week for killing two people and wounding 20 in a machinegun and grenade attack on a synagogue in Vienna last August. They admitted belonging to that group.

A third man arrested after the attack is still in prison and has not so far appeared in court.

## 'Orly' halts sabotages against French interests

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (R) — An Armenian guerrilla organisation called the Orly Group said last night it was halting operations against French interests in France and elsewhere after receiving a pledge that the demands of four detained guerrillas would be met.

In a statement released here, the Orly Group said the demands included political status for the detainees and a political trial at which they could explain the Armenian cause.

The four guerrillas, belonging to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), are awaiting trial in France after an attack on the Turkish consulate last September in which a security guard was killed and the vice-consul seriously wounded.

The Orly Group said it had been told by ASALA that the French government had agreed to grant the four men all their political demands.

## Walesa encourages Polish resistance

WARSAW, Jan. 30 (R) — Lech Walesa, detained leader of the free trade union Solidarity, has advised his colleagues still at liberty to protest as far as possible against steep price increases for food and utilities being introduced in Poland on Monday, underground Solidarity sources said today.

But he said they should take care that protests do not result in total destruction of the union, which formerly had some 10 million members.

The union was suspended when military authorities imposed martial law on Poland last Dec. 13. The sources said Mr. Walesa warned Solidarity activists to avoid getting involved in political issues and to concentrate on union matters.

Mr. Walesa has been detained since the Solidarity leadership was rounded up in a security swoop following declaration of martial law. His exact whereabouts have not been disclosed but a government spokesman said he was being held near Warsaw.

Basic foodstuffs and coal, electricity, gas, and central heating costs will soar as a result of the price rises, which range from 100 to nearly 400 per cent.

## 'Pact or no pact,' India will never attack Pakistan, Gandhi declares

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30 (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today India will never attack Pakistan whether or not the two countries signed their proposed non-aggression treaty.

Mrs. Gandhi's remarks to Pakistani journalists, reported by the Press Trust of India (PTI), were made as high-level Indian and Pakistan delegations began formal preliminary talks in Delhi on a possible no-war pact and other bilateral issues.

She told the journalists, here to cover talks between Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, that "pact or no pact," India would never attack Pakistan, PTI reported.

Mrs. Gandhi also said India was willing to sign a friendship treaty with Pakistan. The two countries have fought three wars in the past 34 years following the partition of the subcontinent at the end of British rule.

Details were not immediately available of today's meeting between Mr. Shahi and Mr. Rao. Indian officials believe the talks today and tomorrow were likely to be basically exploratory.

Following a period of sour relations during which India expressed concern over United States arms sales to Pakistan, the fact that talks about a treaty are taking place is considered significant in itself.

Mrs. Gandhi said she welcomed Mr. Shahi's visit and hoped progress would be made at the talks, although in international relations all results were not achieved in one round.

She emphasised that any agreement must take account of national interests, peace and security, PTI said.

Her mention of a friendship treaty came after a questioner referred to the 1971 Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship.

"Our treaty with the Soviet Union is just what it says it is, a friendship treaty. We are willing to have a friendship treaty with you," PTI quoted her as saying.

## NATO experts contest Soviet version of firepower statistics

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (R) — NATO military experts have accused the Kremlin of distorting figures on Soviet troop and tank strength in Eastern Europe in a glossy booklet for distribution abroad.

The 80-page booklet, Whence the Threat to Peace, unveiled to foreign correspondents at a press conference in Moscow earlier this week, is the Kremlin's answer to a U.S. booklet called Soviet Military Power published by the Pentagon last year.

"This document is obviously addressed to non-specialists, unfamiliar with details. It is intended as a propaganda brochure but I admit it's quite good at it," a NATO senior officer who asked not to be named told Reuters.

"But it's nothing else than propaganda. It talks about the East-West military balance but does not make any real com-

parison as it does not provide meaningful Soviet figures," he added.

Western alliance experts pointed to what they called distorted figures on the NATO-Warsaw Pact balance of forces in Europe.

The booklet, contesting NATO assertions that the West is greatly outnumbered in conventional forces, says the Warsaw Pact has 78 combat-ready divisions in Europe facing 89 NATO divisions which

are usually bigger.

"Their number should be about double," a NATO expert said, if divisions in the Soviet Union's western and central military districts were included. The southern Soviet district should also be included because it faced Turkey, a NATO member, he added.

He said the Soviet Union had 67 divisions in its European military districts alone, which should be counted in any comparison even if

they were not all combat-ready.

The same applied to the comparison on the number of tanks, the experts said.

The Soviet brochure says NATO tank strength is only slightly inferior to the Warsaw Pact with 24,000 against 25,000.

The experts said the Kremlin's figures for tanks probably included only those in Warsaw Pact countries and excluded Soviet territory.

They said today three guerrilla bases were discovered in Brescia and the 12 arrested there were charged with participating in an armed band, subversive association and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

They included university students, workers and a postman, all of whom were believed to belong to a cell of the Front Line group responsible for a series of shootings and bombings in the region stretching back to 1978, the police said.

In Padua, police experts were conducting forensic tests on weapons found in the "people's prison" to establish whether any had been used in previous Brigades attacks.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## U.S. denies participation in Chad force

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (R) — The State Department has denied a Libyan claim that U.S. troops were being deployed among African peacekeeping forces in Chad. Spokesman Alan Romberg called the claim "one more example of Libyan falsification and distortion." The Libyan foreign liaison bureau, in a statement carried Thursday by the official JANA news agency, said it had confirmed that "elements" of American forces were in the Chad peacekeeping force. It called this a "grave development."

Mr. Romberg said the peacekeeping force in Chad was purely an initiative of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). He said the United States had provided air transport and other assistance to the OAU operation but said there were no American military personnel either attached to the OAU force or currently in Chad.

## Fear of failure prompted fake Post story

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (R) — Former Washington Post reporter Janet Cooke, who provoked a major scandal when she wrote a fabricated story and won the 1981 Pulitzer journalism prize, says she made it up for fear of failure. In her first interview since the scandal last April, Miss Cooke told NBC News she concocted the story about an eight-year-old heroin addict named Jimmy because she had spent two months looking for such a boy and could not find him. She told interviewer Phil Donohue: "If I did not produce a story, then how was I to justify my time? I did not want to fail." According to a transcript of the interview to be broadcast on Monday and Tuesday, Miss Cooke partly blamed the pressures of working on the Post for her problem. She said there was an undercurrent at the newspaper "to be first, to be flashiest, to be sensational." Miss Cooke said that since resigning from the newspaper she had not worked even though she had offers to write about the scandal she caused and even make a film about it. The Pulitzer prize scandal caused a big controversy over the use of unnamed sources in news stories and led many news organisations to tighten their rules.

## Famous Filipino faith healer dies

MANILA, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — Antonio C. Agpaoa, a Filipino faith healer who claimed a wide following among Americans and other foreigners, died early this morning of a cerebral haemorrhage, the official Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported. He was 42. Dr. Hector T. Lopez, medical director of the Saint Louis General Hospital in Baguio City, 200 kilometres north of Manila, said Mr. Agpaoa died at the hospital one week after suffering a stroke, the agency reported. Mr. Agpaoa was the most well-known of the Philippines' scores of faith healers. Since the mid-1960s, he treated mostly foreign patients from the United States, Canada and Europe with bare-handed "psychic surgeries," using what he said were special powers he claimed came from God, PNA said. Although Mr. Agpaoa, like the many other Filipino faith healers, claimed he never charged fees for his services but merely accepted "voluntary donations" from grateful patients, a recent issue of Asiaweek magazine described him as a "millionaire many times over."

## Belfast killing prompts fears of Protestant feuding

BELFAST, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — Police hinted today at a possible outbreak of feuding among Protestant paramilitaries when they said they were keeping "an open mind" on who killed a top Protestant militant.

A caller to a local radio station claimed guerrillas of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), a splinter group of the mainly Roman Catholic Irish Republic Army (IRA), were responsible for gunning down John McKeague, 51, as he served behind the counter of his East Belfast store last night.

A press officer at Belfast police headquarters said the caller correctly gave a secret code-word used to identify INLA. But the spokesman, who in accordance with British practice declined to be named, said that despite the call, "We are keeping an open mind."

The London Times said Mr. McKeague's murder "renewed fears in the province of upheavals between 'loyalist' (Protestant) paramilitary groups."

Mr. McKeague, a former chairman of the Shankill Defence Association, was identified by the respected London Daily Telegraph as leader of the Red Hand commandos, one of Northern Ire-

land's most feared Protestant terrorist groups, but this could not be confirmed.

The police spokesman said a teenage youth produced a handgun in the store and shot Mr. McKeague twice in the head at point blank range. The Youth fled on foot.

Mr. McKeague was a bitter opponent of the IRA and its fight to end British rule in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and reunite it with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic to the south Under socialist rule. But he

was reported to have made enemies on both sides of Northern Ireland's sectarian divide.

Identified by some Protestant sources as a prominent member of the outlawed Protestant paramilitary Ulster Volunteer Force, from which the Red Hand Commando is believed an offshoot, Mr. McKeague had been a prominent Protestant leader for two decades.

The Shankill Defence Association was a forerunner of the Ulster Defence Association, currently the province's largest Protestant paramilitary grouping.

## Secret papers show Iranian friends wanted Shah out of U.S.

BOSTON, Massachusetts, Jan. 30 (A.P.) — Sympathetic Iranian leaders begged U.S. diplomats to oust the Shah of Iran from the United States four days before militants stormed the U.S. embassy in Tehran and took American hostages, the Boston Globe reported today.

Quoting secret American papers seized by Iranians who stormed the embassy, the Globe said cables to Washington advocated diplomatic overtures to the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini before allowing Shah Mohammad Reza

Pahlavi to enter the United States for hospital treatment.

The Iranian militants pieced together partially shredded documents to publish them abroad in 13 volumes, the Globe said. But Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents seized volumes from freelance journalists as they stepped off an airplane at Logan International Airport in Boston.

The Globe bought the volumes in Paris and reported its copyright story from there.

According to the documents quoted in Friday's newspaper: Shortly after the Shah entered the

United States on Oct. 22, 1979, Bruce Laingen, charge d'affaires at the embassy, reported little reaction in Iran and credited Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yawdi, who was educated in the United States, for presenting the U.S. side of the story.

But by Oct. 31, four days before the hostage crisis began, Mr. Laingen reported that Mr. Parsa Kia, chief of the American section the Iranian foreign ministry, "made an emotional, unofficial and personal plea" to get the Shah out of the United States as soon as possible. Mr. Kia, Mr. Laingen wrote,

said Iranians did not believe the Shah was ill and considered his entry into the country a ploy to gather troops to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeini, who sought refuge in Paris until he led the overthrow of the Pahlavi dynasty.

In July 1979, Mr. Laingen told Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and others in Washington that embassy efforts to work with Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary government would be ruined if the Shah were admitted to the United States without special steps to explain the issue to Ayatollah Khomeini.

Two-and-a-half years later, when Judge D'Urso was threatened with death, Mr. Curcio elaborated his theme. "For the proletariat, humanitarian acts are all those practised by revolutionary war which hasten the collapse of the bourgeois state."

Gen. Dozier's kidnapping was a determined attempt to elevate the Brigades activities to an international level.

In a little-noticed book published here last year, The Language of Arms, two Italian academics analysed the violent politics of the Brigades through their own words.

For the authors, "trials" and "executions" were an attempt to gain legitimacy in the eyes of the Italian public.

Gen. Dozier, a decorated Vietnam veteran, was in many ways a perfect target for the Brigades.

"This pig... this executioner, is a 'hero' of the American massacres in Vietnam," they declared. "He is in Italy to conduct repression and promote unemployment."

Documents quoted in the book show that the Red Brigades had planned to attack NATO for some time.

The so-called "20 Final Theses" of 1980 described NATO as "the pulsing heart of counter-revolutionary imperialism" behind the "machine of death" of Italy's specialised security units.

Foreshadowing the Dozier kidnap, the theses spoke of "articulating red power... by the method of 'holding hostage' the enemy agents, surrounding their hideouts or homes, however clothed or disguised."

Gen. Dozier's "trial" would have been the culmination of this process.

## Dozier rescue: Stunning blow for deadly Red Brigades

By Michael Sheridan  
Reuter

ROME — FOR MORE THAN A DECADE the Red Brigades have brought terror to Italy's establishment as unchallenged masters of professional urban guerrilla warfare.

But the group that kidnapped and murdered former Prime Minister Aldo Moro suffered a stunning blow when anti-terrorist police kicked in the door of a Padua apartment and freed U.S. Gen. James Dozier last week.

The kidnapping of Gen. Dozier was their most daring action since the 1978 Moro kidnap. He was seized by a Brigades commando on Dec. 17 at his home in Verona, where he served at the NATO base.

The abduction of a NATO general was a far cry from the student activist days in Milan in the late 1960's which gave birth to the "armed movement." In the intervening years, the Brigades built up a classic cell structure to fight their "war" against the state.

They murdered politicians, policemen, journalists and businessmen and launched spectacular propaganda operations through kidnappings and bombings.

Among their victims over the last two years were Walter Tobagi, a leading Milan journalist shot dead in the street, and Patrizio Peci, the brother of a guerrilla turned informer, whose "execution" they photographed.

Giuseppe Talliercio, a manager of the controversial Montedison

chemicals giant, was kidnapped and killed after he refused to cooperate in his own "people's trial."

In December 1980 the Brigades scored a major propaganda coup when they seized a top justice official, Giovanni D'Urso, who was freed only after newspapers met demands to print their communications.

In 1981, they staged a "summer offensive," seeking to exploit the underlying tensions in Italian society by focussing on troubled industries, the earthquake-ravaged south and their own defectors.

Ciro Cirillo, a Naples Christian Democrat, was snatched for allegedly exploiting the homeless in the damaged city and released after the Brigades said they had received \$1 million — which the politicians denied.

But Gen. Dozier's kidnapping was the first involving a foreigner. The Brigades see themselves as the heirs to a revolutionary tradition stretching from the bomb-throwers of imperial Russia through Lenin to modern guerrilla strategists.

But Italy's Communists — and parties further to the left — hate and fear them. Party leader Enrico Berlinguer was among the first to congratulate the police on their rescue of Gen. Dozier.

The general was held in a "people's prison" and the guerrillas intended him to face a "proletarian trial." For the victims of "proletarian justice," the usual sentence is death.

To the Brigades, that is "the highest possible act of humanity," a phrase coined by their founder, Renato Curcio, then on trial in Turin, to describe the killing of Aldo Moro with a burst from a Czechoslovak-made machine pistol.